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MARYLAND FARMER:

A

MONTHLY MAGAZINE:

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture and Rural Economy.

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PUBLISHED BY

EZRA WHITMAN,

OFFICE, No. 145 WEST PRATT STREET.

BALTIMORE, MD.

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BALTIMORE, MD.

THE MARYLAND FARMER:

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture, and Rural Economy.

Vol. XIV. BALTIMORE, FEBRUARY, 1877.

No. 2

For the Maryland Farmer.

"THE REASONS WHY."

No. 2.

BY DR. J. E. SNODGRASS.

Poisonous Apple Butter.

There is an item going the rounds of the press, to the effect that, "in Frederick County, Md., about half a dozen families have been poisoned by eating apple butter, put up in glazed crocks; none of the cases, however, terminating fatally."

These victims of a very risky custom had good reason for self-congratulation, in view of a fact too usually obtaining when putting away not only apple butter, but any other article, such as pickled cucumbers, for example, in *glazed crocks*. This is a custom, we are aware, as old as the first settlement of Frederick county, by descendents of the sturdy German element of population which found its way there, and more noticeably still, into the adjacent neighborhood of Pennsylvania—a class of farmers, amongst whom there need be no fear of getting a bogus article of apple butter, such as is too commonly on sale in the grocery stores, nowadays, because they make the genuine article, and no mistake. From immemorial these people have been wont to put up their annual supply of this delicious sauce in glazed crocks. Most of them will remain incredulous, probably, as to the cases of poisoning referred to being fairly attributable to the crocks used, because forsooth their grand parents and great grand parents pursued the same custom and never were poisoned.

Now, such Didimuses fail to take into account that, while they may prepare their apple butter nearly as carefully as their ancestors did, the successors to the earlier potters by no means follow suit with the same carefulness, because their wares, like Peter Pindar's dull razor, are "made to sell," while the apple butter of the Maryland farmers, referred to, is made to eat, and is expected to be consumed in the main by their own families, in-

cluding the "children of their hearts and homes," as Lord Byron would write it, were he indicting rhymes on the subject, instead of the plain practical prose which I am writing, with the hope of throwing a ray or two of the light of science upon the "reason why" of the reported apple butter poisoning cases, which have furnished a text for this article—not any new light either to lay-readers informed as to the primary laws of chemistry, to say nothing of scientific readers.

Now, it ought to be known, where possibly not known already, and recalled where forgotten, that the juice of apple butter contains more or less *acetic acid*, the same acid that results in a more distinct form in the conversion of apple cider (and too many other substances nowadays,) into vinegar, of the effects of which, on these same glazed crocks, I shall have a word to say, collaterally, so soon as I have brought out the scientific fact relating to this case of apple butter poisoning.

Now, the material used by the crock manufacturers, for the purpose of glazing their wares, is *lead*. Not being as carefully glazed as formerly, it is to be expected that, frequent more cases of poisoning, though not always reported, or even suspected by those made sick by apple butter—will occur. The "reason why" is, that *acetic acid* in the apple butter, having a direct affinity for the lead on the inside of the crock, unites with it and gives one of the salts of lead, known in commerce as "sugar of lead," and known to the chemist as *acetate of lead*. This is a deadly poison, as are other preparations from lead—"white lead," for example, which is an oxide, and sadly remembered by many an unfortunate painter, in connection with his possible earlier experience of "painters colic," if he has been lucky enough to survive an attack of it.

Seeing, then, that glazed crocks, especially long used or badly made ones, are certain to give out to the apple butter juice more or less of the lead wherewith they are prepared, to the sure formation

of a mineral poison, it would be better to avoid putting it away in such old fashioned receptacles, using stone jars or wooden pails instead. The "store apple butter," now so much in use, especially in cities, it will have been observed, is put up in wooden pails—not for safety to the people solely (or chiefly, as I am uncharitable enough to guess) so much as for safety to the package, while having an eye to profit on the vessels as well as on their contents.

Now a word about the proper vessels wherein to prepare and store away pickles: The practice of using copper kettles for the purpose of giving a green tinge to the cucumbers—the reason usually given by housewives—is liable to similar objection to that applicable to the glazed crocks. The *acetic acid* in the vinegar, uniting with the copper of the kettle, gives another poison, which is known in commerce as *verdigris*, and in chemistry as *acetate of copper*.

The porcelain-lined kettle, introduced of late years, leaves the domestic pickler without excuse when the result of her handicraft is unhealthy pickles—for pickles, as with apple butter, may not always perceptibly affect the health of the consumers, but does do it, to a greater or less degree, just as surely.

If the green tinge must be insisted on, as a *sine qua non*, that other old-fashioned usage of dropping a copper penny into the heated vinegar will serve the desired purpose, without so much risk to the eaters as results from subjecting the entire inner surface of a copper kettle to the action of *acetic acid*.

A little learning *may* be "a dangerous thing," as sung by Pope, but in throwing out through the *Farmer* the foregoing facts, so familiar to the merest novice in science, I have no apprehension that the consequence will be dangerous, where the "reason why" is understood and appreciated.

In matters of science, applied to every day life, of which there cannot be a dangerous frequency the moralist's rule affords a good precedent: Only by "line upon line" can we hope to mentally fortify the great mass of our quiet farming populations against such calamities as that which risked the lives, while unquestionably injuring the health, of "half a dozen families in Frederick county," as the current news paragraph, which prompted the preparation of this article, warningly notifies the unwary.

Washington, D. C.

For the Maryland Farmer

Farm Houses for the South.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8th, 1877.

It is conceded that whatever appears in an agricultural journal becomes a subject for criticism.

Under this concession I addressed a note, in June last, to the Editors of the American Agriculturist, in which I entered an objection to the designs of farm houses appearing in that journal. I claimed that they were evidently intended for Northern latitudes only, inasmuch as the broad Southern porch or piazza was wholly ignored, and that as the difference in latitude compelled difference in structure of houses and habits of people, the Southern readers should be favored with suitable designs, as they made porches much more a place of residence or leisure resort than people in Northern countries.

Mr. Judd wrote me he had placed my letter in the hands of his architect.

Porches are not so essential North as South, as our climate permits us to pass much more of the year out doors, and the porch is a pleasant place.

The application I wish to make, in speaking of this matter, is this: Every editor courts comments from his readers, not necessarily for publication, or that he may adopt the views of his correspondents, but because he desires their opinions just as were he to call upon them at their homes, he would want full expression of their views upon agricultural matters. There is no one who more than the Editor of the Maryland Farmer would wish to receive the experiences of his readers, and will they not gratify him this year?

His columns are always open, and valuable as his paper is, the farmers of Maryland can add ten-fold to its worth by pouring in upon him the results of their experiments and labors in growing crops, field and special. It should be borne in mind that the province of an agricultural journal is to chronicle failures as well as successes; for farmers are as much benefitted by the teachings of the one as the other. Hence, it is to be hoped the intelligent and observing Maryland and other farmers will not hesitate to enlighten the readers of this paper with full accounts of their experiences and results; will tell how they succeeded with their planting, their newly purchased seeds and tools, etc., and where they make comparative experiments give us full details.

We want both sides—the success and the failure; and I feel assured no agricultural magazine in the United States has any greater proportion of shrewd intelligent, observing farmers for readers, or more capable of giving us sound views and conclusions, than this journal.

R. S. L.

NOTE.—That's it, exactly: The MARYLAND FARMER desires, and has often asked, that farmers, everywhere, will give us, for publication, the systems and results of their operations in all branches of farm business, for which we will be thankful.—
Editors M. F.

For the Maryland Farmer

CALIFORNIA MATTERS.

BY GEN. A. M. WINN.

I think it is likely your readers would be edified by knowing something of our *Chinese* population, of which you see so much complaints through the California papers. I am not prejudiced against any people on account of their place of birth or peculiarities, if they are good people; but there is such a thing as gratifying human sympathy to the great injury of ourselves. No one would justify a man in giving away his money to even infirm mortality, while his own family were suffering for food and clothing.

TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS AGO

The Chinese were curiosities for our people to look upon and wonder at. A few of us then looked upon their introduction as greatly injurious to our own people, but the cupidity of money gatherers was so great they even sought a law to protect contracts for such people, claiming that as we had rejected slavery by our State Constitution, the next best thing was to have *slaves* by hiring them as they do *Peons* in Mexico, and keep them in debt so that they can be held for life.

TIME SOON DEVELOPED THE FACT

That we had made a mistake in the encouragement of Chinese immigration. The men who hired Chinese and hid them in garrets to work for less than half that our own people could live upon, soon discovered they taught cheap labor to be their competitors; for, as soon as they understood our way of doing business and the use of our machinery, they set up for themselves and undersold their teachers to such an extent as to break up some of the very largest houses; first, in the

CIGAR BUSINESS,

Then in slipper, shoe and boot making; next, in tailoring, by making all articles of quicker consumption, such as overalls, duck pants, working shirts, aprons and coarse wearing apparel of every kind, which is so commonly used by miners, mechanics and farmers. Now, they have bag factories, long side of similar American manufactories, where their China men and boys get from eight to twenty dollars per month, a sum that our people can not live on in this city, without going hungry and ragged. To compete with them is impossible; they have

NO FAMILIES,

They can live on ten cents per day, while nearly every thing they eat is brought from China. Their clothes are of such a character and style as to cost perhaps three dollars per suit; they are cut and made so loose that any sized man can wear them.

The fashions never trouble them, the style worn by their ancestors a hundred years ago, are still worn by those who meet our eyes every day in this city. *Josh* here, as in China, is a great big ugly, wooden figure of a man.

HE IS THEIR 'GOD,

They worship him with a great noise, and filthy smell of perfumes bad enough to produce yellow fever, and now our police are fumigating Chinatown with chloride of lime and acids to prevent the spread of small-pox. When one of their number gets diseased they abandon him to die, and he soon meets his fate, is found in the streets, and the public bury him; you never saw such filth in the dirtiest negro quarter of any part of the cotton or sugar growing states; indeed it is not susceptible of being described so as to be understood.

ON THE OTHER HAND,

They are temperate, industrious and cleanly, when used as servants in private families; they are generally quiet, timid, easily managed and laborious. In fact, John Chinamen, individually, is a paragon of temperance, industry and economy, but in the aggregate they are the filthiest people I ever saw. Their morals, as to right of property, are as loose as you can imagine them. Their price is very low; to steal chickens or articles of less value is the height of their ambition; strangers who see them in private houses are ready to cry out against their persecution, but when they go to

CHINATOWN.

Holy horrors; they think nothing but fire can purify so much corruption, and nothing but annihilation can cure such degradation. This is the sanitary condition in part. They rent houses with stories, of twelve feet high, and divide them into two stories, the floors of which are covered by Chinamen at night, each being allotted not more than three by six feet for his mat, on which they sleep as sound as their Emperor in his palace.

THIRTY THOUSAND

Of the almond-eyed celestials is the number set down to this city—it is nearer forty thousand—It is estimated that we have one hundred and twenty-five thousand in the state. They have monopolised every avenue of light work; the poor girl is driven out to a life worse than death; the boys are unemployed because our manufacturers prefer the Chinamen, as they are docile and their labor cheaper. The boys stone them as they come by hundreds from the Chinese Steamers; and then we nick-name them, hoodlums.

"WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH OUR BOYS,"

Is a constant theme among philanthropists; what shall we do with our girls, is full as serious a question? No one moves in a direction to cure the

evil, while we are sleeping upon a volcano of outraged public sentiment, ready to throw up the lava of discontent, and break forth in riots, ending in blood-shed, and public expense, in trying and punishing the starving population for taking the bread of others. The outlook is any thing but pleasant to contemplate.

MY HEART BLEEDS

For the suffering poor, but I can do no good ; it takes money and disposition to give them employment. There are thousands here that can get nothing to do, and yet we have more actual gold and silver than any place in the world. Our markets are full of every thing that heart can wish—meats, game, fruits, vegetables and fish are abundant—our crops are splendid, and yet the poor are begging for something to do, or bread to eat.

NOTE.—Let the rich relent in their cupidity and be as ready to help the poor as they are to curse Chinamen ; and let *all classes* learn economy and industry from the Chinamen, then the evil will soon cure itself.—*Editors M. F.*

OUT OF EMPLOYMENT—WHY?

As INDUSTRY is the mighty instrumentality which builds up a Nation and distinguishes civilization from barbarism, the MARYLAND FARMER desires and designs to do all it can to promote the laboring classes.

From statements in various portions of our country we believe there are one hundred thousand able-bodied men out of employment, and many women who want and need work and its wages to support themselves and families—who are willing to work.

The remedy for this is partly in their own hands—the blame, in fact, is mostly their own, and it belongs to themselves, in great measure, to remove the evil, if they only knew it, and were willing to see it.

There are three chief avenues, among others, to reform and relief—sources through which those suffering-idlers may remove want and secure at least humble competence, through their own efforts. 1st. In all the new states—where population is sparse—there is plenty of good land ; which they can have *free of cost*, just for the occupying and tilling it. Let those, in towns and cities, for whom employment is scarce and uncertain, and who can possibly raise the means to move with, go to those new, rich lands, and take a *free homestead* of 160 acres, which the Government gives to every man who will settle on it. Build a cheap house or shanty; there they can be sure of a living, for none is so poor a worker, but he can, even in the start, grow

enough of crops and vegetables to feed himself and family, while he will fast become able to do still more, as he gets experience. If ten out of each hundred of laborers and mechanics; in large towns and cities, would do this, more work and better pay for those remaining would be found, while those who go would be bettered in their new condition. They could start singly, or better in colonies, of a dozen, 20, 30 or more, including farmers and mechanics, and thus have society to help one another; while very soon, the settlement would make work and create need for such mechanics as should belong to the Colony.

Early in life we took part in such movements into two of the new states at the west. This, also, soon makes demand for doctors, teachers, preachers, merchants, &c., most of whom must be supplied from towns and cities. Thus, several classes are thinned out, to some extent, in the old cities, and those leaving are more certain of a living, humble at first ; but their property—land and small improvements—is continually growing in value, while their small crops are growing to feed them, and they will not be throwing away the larger portion of their earnings for rents to others. This argument is principally for those who do not get constant and profitable work in the towns and cities, but are *forced* into idleness.

In 1837–8, the writer of this knew a young man to go into the new State of Michigan, pre-empt 40 acres of land, for which he was required to pay \$50 at the end of five years occupancy; when he reached the neighborhood of his wild land, he had nothing in the shape of property but an ax, hoe, and \$2 in money. His land, 40 acres, was mostly prairie with a little timber ; he went on it in the autumn; worked part of the time for a farmer, near by, to pay his board ; the balance of the time he chopped wood and made rails on his own land, to fence in a small field ; the next year he worked part of the time for others, near by, to get the use of a team to plow his land, and to buy seed wheat, corn, &c., he sowed *Spring* wheat, and planted corn ; attended them till harvest, changed work with a neighbor to help do the harvest ; sold his crops, that fall, to new comers who needed them and had the means to pay ; with the proceeds he was able to buy a yoke of oxen ; he then sowed *winter* wheat on the same ground ; in the winter prepared more fence and land for the next spring crops ; and so, from year to year, he worked on, industriously but not very hard, until at the end of five years, when the government required the \$50 payment for his 40 acres of land, he was not only able to pay, but had comfortable cheap buildings, with cows, horses and implements to make a farm.

home comfortable; and was able to sell his 40 acres, without stock, for \$1,000 specie to buy more land; and all with his own labor; for what he bought, in the start, he paid for by his own work. We were acquainted with others who did nearly as well. It shows what can be done, by industry, economy and resolution.

Those who settle on government lands *now* have the advantage of not being required to pay for them; they can have to the extent of 160 acres as a *free gift*; being only required to settle and live upon and cultivate some portion of it, for five years, when the government gives them a full and perfect title.

There are always a few who settle there that have means to hire help and want the labor of those who have no means but their honest labor. Those who cannot get employment better settle and take up homesteads on these *free lands*, whether with families or single; they will gradually work into comfortable homes, far better than the skinning uncertainty in crowded over-stocked towns and cities; and another proud consideration, they will be their *own masters* or employers, own their *own homes*, with no landlords to turn them out for rent.

2nd—Those who fortunately have a little means, can do even better. Such can buy small tracts or lots, near towns and cities—here or south, or west—on which they can work, when there is no chance to work for others, and raise truck and provision, for their families and for sale; all of which is much better than to lie around idle, or going about begging for work as many are doing in every city.

3rd—While you can get work and earn wages, *save them*, as much as possible, till you become more independent and accumulate a little surplus, for pressing times of need;—don't throw it away for tobacco and strong *drink*, particularly for the latter. Stop a moment, and count up how much you spend in a year, for this worse than useless article. Say for beer and tobacco, or for drink, all told, you spend only 20 cents a day—there goes \$73.00 in a year; more than enough to buy one sack of coffee, a barrel of sugar, a barrel of pork, a barrel of flour, and some other necessities, which would feed your family some months, when you were out of work; but most men, who drink at all, spend more than that; but even only 10 cents a day, for the year, would buy a barrel of flour and a barrel of meat, with some other articles, to make the family comfortable; instead of which you have worse than thrown it away, for you have indulged it to your own injury; when you are under its influence you have but little ability or inclination to

study out or hunt up means or work for the maintenance of your family in time of trouble.

Most good mechanics, such as blacksmiths, builders, wheelwrights, &c., are all able, also, to do good work on the farm; we have known many such men go on to the new lands of the west, take up 80 or 160 acres of land, settle on it, commence a home; then soon as it was needed or they were able they would start a small shop, working part of the time in it and part of the time on the land; so that, one way or the other they had profitable labor *all* of the time, without loss of a day, when in health, and without begging for employment.

Those that have means and plenty to live on need not resort to quite such close quarters; but we are pointing out the sure and attainable remedy for those in crowded populations who are groaning and suffering from want of employment. The West needs them, wants them, and will reward them, if there.

There is no danger that *all* the world will ever produce more provisions or food, of all kinds—grain fruit and meat—than *all* the world will need and consume, if all have a plenty, and be justly distributed; there may be, possibly, over-production of some articles, by too many, sometimes, running into the producing of some special article; but such an emergency will not last long nor become serious before being corrected.

Monopolies, combinations, and “corners,” with unjust and partial legislation, may often make manufactures and fabrics so costly, which farmers have to buy, that they cannot realize justly remunerative profits for the productions of their lands; but such a state of things is abnormal and unnatural, and cannot long exist, if farmers be as studious and intelligent and calculating as other classes are; for they are the originators, the first hands, holding the elements, it is in their own power to be the just regulators in these matters; it is in their own power to cause and maintain a just equilibrium and scale of prices; so that the cheaper the fabrics become the the cheaper the farmer can afford to sell his products. When he can make all of his purchases 50 or 100 per cent. cheaper he can afford to sell his produce correspondingly cheaper. So that there is no danger of there ever being too many cultivators of the soil, if all branches of labor and prices are properly paid and distributed,

When all have *enough* and fear of want is removed, all will gradually advance to cultivated tastes and intelligent, enjoyable luxuries. It is only when intemperance or questionably scheming intervenes and gets the control that any suffer destitution and inadequate compensation for their industry.

Here is an extract from a Sunday paper which may impart useful hints to the owners of nice lands in the genial climate around Baltimore, Washington and Alexandria. One principal thing is—these fruit-raisers “use *brains* in their work and the money flows forth freely ;” but to the extract :

“PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 12. While so many of our people are seeking in the far Western wilds for the means of living, which the hard times deny them at home, it is pleasant to know that even in this little State, in and around this city, men are making comfortable incomes, and, in some cases, heaping up fortunes, from tilling the soil. For it is to the soil—to kindly old Mother Earth—that a good many city’s folks must go in the future to earn bread and fixings, now that things industrial are coming down to “hard pan,” and wages are lowering week by week to a bare pittance. Around about our plantations there are millions in the earth, waiting for skill and intelligence and industry to extract them.

Men seeking work need not go to Colorado, to arid Arizona, or anywhere into the West, away from home and friendly associations, but they can stay here and make money. It is no new thing. The raising of garden produce and small fruits is coming up into great business, and it will be many years before the supply will anyways equal the demand. Here is the field for industry, with capital or without capital beyond a “starter,” no matter how small. There are raisers of small fruits hereabouts who “tickle the earth with a hoe and find it laughs with a harvest,” as Jerrold said.”

While the above fact is really true, in “Little Rhody,” it is also more pleasantly true in “My Maryland,” where we have a milder climate, longer working seasons and cheaper lands, more easily cultivated than that noble little Rock-covered Island.

BYRON wrote, “How sweet to hear the watchdog’s honest bark.” From which we infer that Byron never attended a midnight sociable in a farmer’s melon patch.

A WESTERN editor says : “The Buties of Nach-er;” and promised to give the other sixty-two if its readers desired to see them. The opening stanza was :

“Go see what I have sawn,
Go feel what I have felt,
Walk in the fields at early dawn
And smell what I have smelt.

AT A FAIR.—We noticed at the fairs that the old wooden ploughs that our great-great-grand-fathers used were trotted out as usual.

Agricultural Calendar.



FARM WORK FOR FEBRUARY.

ACCOUNT BOOKS

The first important thing that the young farmer can do, if not already done, for this year is, to get a suitable account and memorandum book, in which to keep perfect accounts with all farm matters and make convenient daily notes, that you may know how you stand, all the time.

STOCK-CARE.

All stock should be properly cared for—with proper feed, shelter, salt and water; the weaker ones should be helped and nursed. Especially look to the sheep, the ewes and early lambs and expected ones ; keep them dry and warm, and give cooked feed.

TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS.

These should all be gathered under shelter—cleaned and oiled—if needed, be mended and put in order ; the same with all harness and gears, so that no time will be lost when wanted for use ; know just where they are, all the time.

MANURES AND COMPOST.

The manure and compost heaps should be increased by all scrapings of yards, lanes, roads, and swamps, with all litter, ashes, lime, and other stuff to be had; by cleanings from poultry and pig pens, from fence corners and old cellars ; men and animals will be more healthy and fields all the richer.

This manure and compost, so far as needed, should be spread on the meadows and winter-grain fields as *top dressing*, while the ground is frozen and hard.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

Good seeds, of every kind, select and prepare in time. Look out for the plants of garden and flower beds.

PLOWING.

What of this was neglected in past months should be done now ; plow, if possible, all the land that is needed for spring and summer planting; the action of frost and weather will kill insects, foul seeds, and pulverize the soil ; then there will be less hurry and half-way work in the spring.

CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS,

may be sown on the late snows, or moist fields of wheat and other winter grains. Red-top or Herd-grass we regard as better to sow with clover than Timothy is, for the reason that Red-top matures more nearly at the time of clover. Orchard grass seed may be now sown in the groves, orchard and other shady places.

BUILDINGS & FENCES.

Fences, gates, walls and hedges should be righted-up and trimmed; barns and stables put in repair, and all out-buildings fixed-up, where such things have been neglected.

FRUIT & SHADE TREES.

In caess where enough trees were not set-out last fall, in orchard, around the house, or along the lanes and roads, holes may now be dug und prepared, ready to receive the trees soon as they are obtained and the weather allows of planting.

IN SHORT—

contrive to push forward all work to advance spring and summer operations and reduce the usual hurry and bustle of that busy season; "nothing done in a hurry is well done." The young can have no better employment now than sound reading and study.

Average Product—Small Farms.

By the last Agricultural Report we see that in 1875 the whole number of acres to corn, in Maryland, was 473,333; and the whole yield was 14,200,000 bushels; giving an average of only 30 bushels the acre. Same year, 464,636 acres were sown to wheat, yielding 5,100,000 bushels, giving an average of only 11 bushels the acre; while some of the states give an average of 41 bushels of corn, and 19 bushels of wheat to the acre; which is nearly double the yield in Maryland; and yet, these highest figures are less than the yield which can be profitably obtained by proper cultivation as is proved by the product frequently obtained by farmers in this country and Europe.

The soil and seed are capable, properly managed, of producing 150 bushels of corn, and 70 bushels of wheat to the acre, and that, too, at a larger profit for the operation than is realized when only one-third that yield is obtained to the acre. Appropriate to this subject are the following statements of achievements, which we find in the Denton journal. These statements prove two important facts, namely: That much larger yield of corn and wheat can be obtained from farms in Maryland than is usually done; and that it is better to

work a little land well, than to work more poorly; the MARYLAND FARMER has often advocated these facts:

SMALL FARMING.

Messrs. Editors :—I propose in this communication to give some brief statistics showing the results of small farming in my own neighborhood:

No. 1. Sowed five acres in wheat, from which he harvested 90 bushels; cultivated 3 acres in corn which grew one hundred and twenty-five bushels. He sowed 5 acres in clover which kept two cows, one horse, and enough pigs for his own use:—also a small orchard yielding nothing the past season.

No. 2. Had 13 acres in wheat yielding 225 bushels; 15 acres in corn growing 500 bushels.

No. 3. Had 18 acres in wheat yielding 230 bushels; 15 acres in corn giving 400 bushels.

No. 4. 16 acres of wheat yielding 225 bushels; 12 acres in corn—product 450 bushels.

No. 5. 15 acres wheat—yield 150 bushels; 15 acres in corn gave 400 bushels.

These four all have orchards giving us returns, and abundance of clover, &c.

Thirty years or less ago Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5, containing near 400 acres including branches and woodland were in the possession of one individual and did not support the family. A few barrels of corn, a few bushels of wheat, and also of oats, and the oak bark kept the family going. Now there are four comfortable dwellings on that land, and the owners are comfortable and I might say reasonably prosperous.

Time to Sow Grass Seeds.

No man can tell what practice will be best, fully, unless he can know what the next season will be, as to wetness and dryness. Perhaps there are more farmers who have succeeded with August sowing, than with all other seasons combined. We are quite sure to have September rains, with days and nights fully warm enough to bring forward the young grass, giving it root enough for winter. Then when spring comes it shoots forward with vigor, and yields quite a crop the first year. Timothy seed in the spring is very liable to perish from the heat and drouth of summer. If sown in August with winter rye, you get a good crop of the latter, which can be made available for winter grazing, and will yield a paying crop the following season. No man need expect however, that two full crops will grow on the same land, together. The timothy will wait for the rye to get out of the way, as all the waeker things in nature get of the way of the stronger.

When sown in the spring with oats, it may succeed, but the chances are not in its favor. Timothy does not produce an aftermath, to any extent, and should be sown with red top or orchard grass to give a second cutting, or to furnish fall feed.—*Farm Journal*.

GARDEN WORK.



GARDEN WORK FOR FEBRUARY.

Our columns are so full of entertaining and instructive matter this month, we must make short work with hints for gardening. But we must say that the larger portion of the readers would do well to read and act upon our suggestions, as it is a very gratifying fact to any body to have early vegetables, and produced at small expense, when one can do but little else in the way of out-door work.

As soon as the ground gets in good condition for work—and it will be sure to do so, during this month, if our advice was followed as to spading, manuring and trenching, &c., last autumn—you may sow peas 4 inches deep; lettuce and radish and cabbage seeds in beds well protected.—Also sow onions, parsnip, beet, carrot and spinach seeds, one inch deep. Compress the soil with roller, the foot or putting with spade or hoe.

Potatoes.—Be sure to plant early potatoes—plant a quantity for they are in great demand notwithstanding the enormous amount received from Cuba, and our Southern States. Early potatoes if good are always profitable if sold, and always a luxury for the family. Be sure to plant deep, and in a bed of course manure, sprinkled with ashes and lime, and on top when they peep out with plaster, and soot or salt. This process will cause a heat that will force vegetation, and give nutriment to the growing plant, as well as sustain it in forming large succulent tubers.

Herbs, &c.—Herbs may be planted out from seed beds, or after dividing the roots. Some onion sets may be planted—shallots, &c. Sow also a small bed of parsley. It is long coming up, and must be sown as early as possible to have it in time to garnish spring-lamb, and to season fried chicken and early peas.

We look upon this month as the beginning of the gardeners, busy months, and no time ought to be

lost in favorable or proper weather, to plant and sow, with a view to forwardness of the plants, and to save time, when more pressing time comes in spring. In most cases it is likely that success will attend the early bird, but if our efforts fail, we must not despair or grieve, but not minding the trifling loss, commence again, and do our best to repair any losses we may have sustained. Energy, activity, and being a little ahead of time, and our neighbors never yet brought distress on any man, provided he does not succumb under an accidental failure. If the work now done fails, renew your efforts with double energy.

IN THE GARDEN.

A good garden, of a variety of delicious vegetables, is both a luxury and profit to a family. Many farmers, we believe, do not seem fully to appreciate the value of a good garden, judging by so many small, neglected ones, as they have, in a small weedy patch.

There is plenty of work should be done in the garden this month. It should be cleaned up; nicely spread over with fine compost or well rotted manure; then plowed, deep and fine, and thoroughly rolled and harrowed, in order to crush and pulverize all the lumps and clods; then worked over with a five tooth cultivator, after spreading another good coat of manure or compost, with plenty of ashes or lime, or both, and a few bushels of old salt to the acre. The garden to be most profitable should be large enough to work it with a horse; the rows should run north and south, for the double purpose of giving as much sunshine to all parts as possible, and to protect against prevailing west winds.

A couple of acres, judiciously planted with sound seed of choice varieties of all vegetables, and properly tended, will prove the most profitable portion of the farm, by supplying abundant healthful vegetables, all spring, summer and autumn, besides filling the cellar with a rich supply of healthy delicious food for all the family during the winter, when it is most desired.

These remarks are designed particularly for farmers who do not garden for market, but especially for house use. Extensive truck gardeners, who make that their principal business, of course make different arrangements, and have already made ample preparations.

Now is the time to prepare hot-beds, and cold frames for the earlier plants; and to select warm, dry, rich places, well sheltered from winds, in which to make your tobacco and other seed-beds. Of course you know it is a good thing to burn brush, straw

weeds and other stuff on the spot, for the triple purpose of warming the soil, killing insects, and making ashes and charcoal on the soil to fertilize it.

The Orchard and Nursery should be cleaned up and well mulched with fine manure and ashes; long, crooked or scrawny limbs, cut off, and the longest headed back by clipping the outer ends, allowing low branches all around the trees to grow, in order to shade their trunks and the ground. Nurseries should be cultivated to keep them growing; young orchards should be kept growing in same manner; but the bearing Orchards better be well manured and seeded down with orchard grass or clover.

Plant a few early vegetables for early use, till the larger crop comes forward, selecting a warm dry place for them, from plants started in hot-bed.

Blackberries, strawberries and raspberries, &c., should be cleaned of weeds and old dead canes and vines, and mulched with forest leaves and mold if possible, or fine cut straw and chaff: ashes or lime mixed in among the bushes, about the roots. Few things are more promotive of health in the family, during summer and autumn, than plenty of berries.

The lawns and grass plats may now be cleaned off, the bare spots reseeded and sodded, and new shrubs or plants put in.

Flowers and flower-beds, in connection with a nice lawn, enhance the beauty and pleasure of a home; while they add greatly to the apparent and selling value of a place; they show to lookers-on, and yourself too, that you possess and delight in some taste in these things.

But with all thy doings and gettings, my young friends, get knowledge; during this leisure season and the long evenings, read much and study carefully standard works—books and magazines—on the subjects in which you are interested, such as Botany, Horticulture and Pomology.

DURING the past year over 1,300,000 barrels of flour were manufactured in Minneapolis.

A WOMAN of Hyde Park, Pa., hatched five chickens by carrying the eggs around in her bosom.

A LARGE number of grain-laden vessels are in the Philadelphia port unable to proceed on account of ice.

A RICHMOND VA. paper states that a water melon, as big as a flour barrel, and weighing one hundred and twenty pounds, was recently presented to the police of that city.

THE grasshopper scourge has broken out in Georgia, and is doing vast damage. The grasshoppers swarm by myriads, and the farmers are fighting them.

Live Stock Register.



An Old Hand on a Good Horse.

I know something of the value of a good horse, sound, strong, active yet careful, obedient, a good walker, a good roadster, ever ready, always willing, and lasting long, going with a man a long way in his journey of life. With such a horse no accidents are feared; you can depend upon him, and this in itself is a great pleasure. Get the colt from the best stock that will answer your purpose. This secured, two prominent things present themselves—growth and training; and these two must receive attention at the same time. The principle long since established with respect to growth is, that it must be continuous to the full extent that the animal will bear, without injury to his system. That is, he is not to be overfed, particularly with rich or concentrated food, which will disturb his digestion and awaken a train of symptoms that need not be enumerated here. He is also not to be supplied with fattening feed. It is muscle, bone, &c., that are wanted, and not an unnecessary adipose burden. The best food is that which nature indicates—milk and grass. Each of these contains all the elements necessary to the well being of the animal. Both should be fed during the first Summer, the grass, dried, should be continued during the Winter, with some slight change if desired.—And here we have touched upon a point that requires further consideration. The grass during the latter part of the season will constitute the bulk of the feed, the milk being but a small item then. Indeed colts, gradually weaned, have been known to thrive on October grass alone, and on well cured aftermath and early cut clover hay during the entire winter, even laying on fat in some cases. But mind this: you must have the grass or clover as it was in the field—only minus the moisture—bright, green, free from dust and mold.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

American Roadsters.

However much croakers may bemoan the errors and the short-sightedness of American breeders, it is true that American horses of all kinds, from the draft horses to the thoroughbred racer, have at-

tained a high degree of excellence. Our roadsters especially, are universally acknowledged as superior to any other horses of the same class in the world, and the time is not far distant when their exportation to foreign countries will become an important branch of our trade with people from abroad. Our system of crossing the various trotting strains upon each other is fast fixing the characteristics of the American trotter, so that the breeding of fast and stout road horses has become something more than a mere lottery. Every horse bred from trotting strains will not be a winner on the race course, because it is only the *fastest* among the fast ones that can win in a race, but with the exercise of ordinary judgment we are reasonably sure of good-gaited, speedy, stylish roadsters. The contests of the race-track have eliminated the soft ones, and shown the weak spots to the public to such an extent that we now have as much of endurance and pluck in some of our trotting families as can be found in any of the thoroughbreds. This assertion may sound very strange to some of our readers, but we are fully convinced that we have no need to resort to any new thoroughbred crosses for the purpose of infusing *staying* qualities in our road horses. There are some soft ones in all our trotting families, but every one who has had any experience with thoroughbreds knows that some of them also are the veriest weeds, and that it is just as necessary to have an eye to stout crosses in the breeding of racers as in the breeding of trotters. There are thoroughbred families noted for gameness and pluck and endurance, but when, in all the range of thoroughbreds, do you find more of whipcord and whalebone, more of the never-wear-out, never-tire, never-die, than is found in the descendants of old *Abdallah*? True, it may be claimed that we have obtained this pluck and endurance, this tenacity and soundness from the thoroughbred, but it makes no difference whence we obtain it, the fact remains that it has become an inherent, transmissible quality, and there is no need of going outside of our trotting families for that which can be obtained within, and just so often as we do this we but postpone the day when fast, stout and *reliable* trotters will be bred with certainty. The American roadster is a horse for use, and not merely for pleasure. He is a fast trotter because that is the most valuable gait on the road, and he combines speed and endurance with an intelligent, tractable, kind disposition, to an extent unknown in any other race of horses.

Let our American breeders persevere as they have begun, and we shall soon have created a race

worthy of the name of Thoroughbred Trotters. Let the contests on the race track go on, for by this means we shall continue to weed out the flighty, unsteady, unsound, unreliable individuals of the race; while speed, gameness, soundness, courage and intelligence will go to the front and command a premium. The course of breeding that produces not merely the fastest trotters, but the best combination, of other useful qualities allied to speed, is the one that will commend itself to American breeders, as the surest road to ultimate and certain profit.—*National Live Stock Journal*.

On the Use of Mules.

Mules, on a general average, live more than twice as long as horses. They are fit for service from three years old to thirty. At twelve a horse has seen his best days, and is going down hill, but a mule at that age has scarcely risen out of his colthood, and goes on improving till he is twenty. Instances are recorded of mules living sixty or seventy years, but those are exceptions. The general rule is that they average thirty. Mules are never exposed to disease as horses are. Immense sums of money are annually lost in the premature death of high spirited horses by accident and disease.—Mules have organs of vision and hearing far superior to those of the horse. Hence they seldom frighten and run off. A horse frightens, but a mule, having superior discernment, both by the eye and ear, understands everything he meets, and therefore is safe. For the same reasons he is surer footed, and hence more valuable in mountainous regions, and on dangerous roads. We doubt whether on the Alpine paths a mule ever made a misstep. He may have been deceived in the firmness of the spot where he set his foot, but not in the propriety of the choice, all appearances considered. The mule is much more hardy than the horse. A pair of these animals, although small in size, will plough more land in one week than four horses. Their faculty of endurance is almost incredible. Another very important fact is, that in the matter of food, a mule will live and thrive on less than half it takes to keep a horse.—*Exchange*.

Value of Cooked Feed.

An observing writer in a Western paper gives the following testimony in favor of cooked feed for farm animals:

"For the last year I have travelled very extensively among the farmers of Ohio and Indiana, and find that this matter has attracted their serious attention. If twenty acres of corn cooked for feed is worth thirty acres fed raw, then the subject is

worthy of the best judgement. For the proof of the proposition, I not only submit the testimony as given to me of hundreds who have practiced cooking corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, potatoes, roots, all kinds of ground feed etc., but give a few proofs of the many who have, by actual tests, found that on all kinds of grain an average of one-third is saved, and on potatoes and all kinds of roots, fully three quarters."

Messrs. Wilson & Bro's. dairymen, of Muncie, Ind., cook ground feed for their cows, and say that since they commenced cooking the feed their cows have increased their milk fully one-third. Mr. M. M. Lohr, of Licking Co., Ohio, has practiced, for a long time, cooking corn in the ear for his milch cows, and testifies to the same thing. Mr. T. Middleton, of Union Co., Ohio, a breeder of fine hogs, testifies that two-thirds of the cooked, is very much better than the *whole* fed raw in the usual way; particularly for pigs and young hogs. Mr. T. J. Edge, of Indiana, made the following experiment: First, shelled and fed whole; second, ground and made into slop, with cold water; and third, ground and thoroughly cooked. After a fair test with a litter of five pigs, feeding an equal length of time, giving each the same time and test, I found that five bushels of whole corn made 47 1-2 pounds of pork, five bushels less toll of corn, ground and made into thick slop with cold water, made 54 1-2 lbs. of pork; the same amount of meal well cooked and fed cold, made 83 1-2 pounds. The second experiment was with new corn in two forms, viz: on the ear and shelled and ground before boiling. Ten bushels on the cob made 29 1-2 pounds of pork, fed in the usual way, on the cobs. The same amount shelled, ground and cooked, made 64 lbs.

"From my own observations I find that farmers—in the localities where hog cholera prevail—who cook the feed, lose no hogs, and they assure me that if farmers would adopt it, and at the same time mix in salt, copperas and sulphur, hogs would be healthy."

RAISE CALVES.

From the proceedings of the Illinois Dairymen's Association, we take the following as published in Chicago papers:

"Mr. Wanzer opened on the question of raising calves for the dairy. Thought it a prime necessity for dairymen to raise their own supply of calves. He gave figures showing the economy of the practice. Raise good calves; it is just as cheap as to raise poor ones. Let neighbors unite and purchase a good bull and get calves from first class cows.

He gave the following account of what he had done:

He raised 120 calves, for which he paid \$4 each..	\$ 480
Fed them 67,200 gallons sour milk, worth about 1 1/4 cts. per gallon.....	1 000
Oats 840 bushels at 30 cents.....	242
Labor.....	255
Incidentals.....	100

Total.....	\$2 077
He sold these calves when of an average of seven months for an average of \$21.50 each, bringing him.....	2 584
Profit.....	507

Mr. Seward took the same general view of the subject. He began feeding a calf as soon as the milk became fit to use; gave no sweet milk afterwards. Do not feed too much sour milk at a time. In a little time one can begin feeding meal and corn. Can have calves at 6 months that will weigh from 400 to 600 lbs. We lose money by butchering all our calves.

Mr. McLean supported the two gentlemen by arguments."

To this we would add, that it is desirable that dairymen should raise up all heifer calves from good dairy-cows as the safest and most profitable means of increasing and replenishing their dairy stock; and then break them early to gentleness, by early handling.

Rules for the Care of Sheep.

Keep sheep dry under foot with litter. This is even more necessary than roofing them. Never let them stand or lie in mud or snow.

Drop or take out the lowest bars as the sheep enter or leave a yard, thus saving broken limbs.

Begin graining with the greatest care, and use the smallest quantity at first.

If a ewe loses her lamb, milk her daily for a few days, and mix a little alum with her salt.

Give the lambs a little mill feed in time of weaning.

Never frighten sheep, if possible to avoid it.

Sow rye for weak ones in cold weather, if you can.

Separate all weak, or thin, or sick, from those strong, in the fall, and give them special care.

If any sheep is hurt, catch it at once and wash the wound with something healing. If a limb is broken, bind it with splinters tightly, loosening as the limb swells.

Keep a number of good bells on the sheep.

If one is lame, examine his foot, clean out between the hoofs, pare the hoofs if unsound, and apply tobacco with blue vitriol boiled in a little water.

Shear at once any sheep commencing to shed its wool, unless the weather is too severe.—*Exchange*.

—"Potatoes," says an Irish agricultural journal, should be boiled in cold water."

THE DAIRY.



DAIRYING—NEW ERA.

We have received the report of an Address, delivered in Illinois, by Prof. John Wilkinson, on the above subject, from which we make some extracts, as follows:

CLIMATIC CHANGES.

I have made the removal of the chief obstacles with which you have had to contend in the manufacture and preservation of butter and cheese, a subject of diligent study, and a specialty of my profession, as a rural architect, for a period of more than a quarter of a century. Of necessity, my field of study and experience has been the zone, known as the dairy belt, proverbial for the changeableness of its climate, so adverse to the prosecution of the dairy art. The failure of the experience, and the assiduity of its votaries, as well as the efforts of architects in supplying in this and other countries, an economical, practical and efficient means by which to arrest the effects of those frequently recurring changes and marked climatic extremes have been so numerous as to become the rule instead of the exception.

SUBTERRANEAN DUCTS.

I resolved to pierce the bowels of our common mother, and avail of what I there found, and did so; and I constructed air conduits in the earth, in which to circulate air until it had acquired the low and uniform temperature there existing, and other qualities no less valuable. So satisfactory has been the result of the sub-earth air-duct in securing the the object sought; after an experience with it of nearly three years, and in six states of the Union, I have abandoned the use of both ice and water as cooling and regulating agents, both separately and in conjunction with my thoroughly successful and satisfactory new device.

The lowest temperature desirable in the manipulation of milk, in its manufacture, is readily obtained in the use of the duct alone. Experience has also developed that its value is by no means confined to its great potency as a cooling device,

but that it is equally capable of raising the temperature of cold air circulated through it, and to a marvelous degree, also anhydrating air effectually; of thoroughly airing and ventilating an apartment; of fixing any dust, motes or fungoid seeds that air may contain; and with all, of removing malarial gases, mixed or combined with the atmosphere. It is with reluctance that I enumerate and claim so many valuable characteristics of the sub-earth air-duct; as it savors so much of the style of the empirical cure-all swindle. But I need not say that air, circulating through a duct in the earth, will be subject to automatic influences and causes, that must result in the effects claimed.

At Rose Hill Dairy, Illinois, it being designed for receiving and manipulating the milk for butter making, of several hundred cows—which the proprietor, Mr. Boies preferred should be delivered without special cooling—the duct was given greater cooling power. In view of receiving a large amount of milk, at a high temperature, the duct was made one hundred and sixty-five feet in length and nine feet and six inches in depth; a single duct, of two and one-half feet in cross-section, having a fall of about ten feet toward the building, and costing just one hundred dollars.

Said duct was open at either end, and was in operation from October first until November twentieth, before the milk room was occupied. During that period, the outside, (shade,) temperature varied from fifty to seventy degrees, by day; and the action of the duct was tested at the temperature named, and at various intermediate ones, and by a large number of persons interested in the result. The air flowed continuously and rapidly down the duct by gravitation and its temperature, at the point of escape into the milk room, was found to be uniformly forty-eight degrees by one thermometer and forty-nine by another.

But when the external temperature fell below forty-eight the circulation in the duct was reversed, the air in it having absorbed heat from its walls became rarified and lighter than the external air; hence, was buoyed up, and escaped at the higher end, at about the same temperature as which it had escaped at the lower end.

On the morning of the eighth of December the mercury stood twenty-one below, the temperature of the milk room was sixty, and the air-entering the room from the duct was forty-four degrees. Thus it may be seen that the air in the room from the duct, it being forty-four, only required to be raised by artificial heat, sixteen degrees, to secure sixty, the temperature desired; yet the air was rapidly changed as stated for drying the room. Had the desired change of air been continued, and

had the supply been taken from the external atmosphere, at the existing temperature, twenty-one below, it would have been necessary to heat it artificially eighty-one degrees instead of sixteen. The great convenience and economy of the influence of the duct, under the circumstances, are so axiomatic, that comment on it would be a reflection on the intelligence of the reader. It is proper however that I state that its special advantages are most highly prized by the dairymen of this region, as they practice winter dairying, i. e., they have the cows run dry during dog-days, and they are in maximum profit during the cold season. It is claimed that the advantages of winter over the summer dairy are nearly one hundred per cent, in the use of the sub-earth system of warming the air, and a milk room having non-conducting wall, as I build them. The economy of winter dairies is so great, and the advantages so numerous, with the facilities now attainable, that I cannot embody them in this paper.

THE COW—MILKING.

Some scientific writer (we don't remember who,) says cows that give milk are more seriously injured by bad treatment on the part of persons milking them, than for want of proper food, or from any other cause. He argues that the cow cannot thrive unless permitted to chew her cud in peace, without abuse from those who have the management of her. Not to be technical, the cow has four stomachs: into her first paunch, she swallows the masticated food simply prepared for deglutition by being besmeared with saliva; liquid food is swallowed immediately into the stomach; by the action of these two stomachs maceration produced when, by a sort of belching effort, a mouthful of food is thrown up into the jaws to be masticated thoroughly and swallowed again, now going into the third stomach, usually known as the "manifold;" from this the still further macerated food is ejected and passes into the fourth and last stomach for complete digestion. This fourth stomach, in young ruminating animals, is generally known as "rennet," and is used in coagulating milk to make cheese. It is evident this complicated digestion cannot be properly effected without a certain degree of rest and quiet not necessary to other animals.

This same quiet and rest, gentle and kind treatment is necessary to insure the heaviest secretion of pure and rich milk. Cows that are kept excited and shy from ill-treatment, will never fully develop their milking qualities; hence, the same cow, in the hands of two different persons, may prove her-

self to the one a copious and to the other a scant milker. The operation of milking should always be done gently, but quickly, and as long as a drop of milk can be drawn from the udder, the cow should be milked. The last milk, usually known as the "striping," is always the richest. The practice of leaving one teat for the calf is unwise. Better allow the calf to tug at an empty udder, which nature prompts it to do, and then feed it, rather than lose one-fourth or less of the cow's milk. In stock countries, the calf of a few days old, is often taken from the mother, and thus the cow may be kept milking for years. This idea should be utilized by our village and city readers.—*Mobile Register*.

SALT AS A FERTILIZER.—I beg leave to say a few words in regard to the use of salt. I fully endorse the statement made by your learned correspondent, N. Rufus Mason, in the use of salt to kill worms and insects. Lime also has considerable effect in destroying insects, thus at once preventing their depredations and fertilizing the soil by their remains. Lime is used to a great extent in many parts of England, especially upon strong land; and where it is used liberally the land is not infested with grubs, worms, etc. It is true that a great many farmers are afraid that salt will kill vegetation; but this is an absurd idea if used in proper quantity. Salt as a manure is singularly beneficial, if used in small quantity. The fattening of cattle upon salt marshes has been practiced time out of mind, and it is to the salt contained in those lands that a very considerable part of the effect must be attributed. Salt is of great use for raising turnips and other roots, and also for all sorts of grain, causing the straw to be strong and the grain thin-hulled and heavy; at the same time it destroys noxious insects.—*Exchange*.

FARMS IN NEW YORK.—From a paper in Western New York we clip the following item:

"A farm of 240 acres near Batavia was recently sold for \$21,000."

Batavia is in New York, between Buffalo and Rochester; and the farm above spoken of sold for \$87.50 per acre; in native quality of soil not as good as most of the old farms in Maryland; we are personally acquainted with that region and know whereof we speak; it is a cold, frosty region, of long winters, compared with Maryland, and a long way removed from the Ocean, with no better access to markets, or better facilities to reach them; yet, by thorough, energetic culture the lands there will command double and treble the price that equally good lands here can be bought for; but by equally judicious management the farms here can be brought into a greater producing value than those.

The Poultry House.



POULTRY AND DOG SHOW.

The Annual show of Poultry, Pigeons and Dogs, by the Maryland Poultry and Fanciers' Society, of which George O. Brown is the efficient Secretary, was held in Baltimore, commencing on the 28th of December last, and closing on the 5th of January, ult.

It is said to be the largest and-finest show of the kind ever held in this country—presenting a splendid array of the best blood and strains of Poultry Pigeons and Dogs.

Over \$4 000 in premiums were awarded. There were nearly a thousand cages, coops and kennels; containing all kinds of dogs, from the huge Newfoundland to the smallest terrier; the largest turkey and Brahma, to the little bantam; and the petit canary to the swelled pouter.

The largest exhibitor of poultry was Geo. Colton, editor of the Maryland Republican, Annapolis, who has a complete arrangement of chicken-houses and pens on his farm of two hundred acres in Howard County; and he took many prizes.

J. E. Lloyd, of Baltimore took a number of premiums.

Geo. O. Brown, the energetic Secretary, took many premiums, including specials.

C. B. Wise, of St. Mary's county, took several premiums for fine poultry.

Mrs. Woodhouse, of England, took a premium on English pigeons.

But we have not room for the long list of entries and awards.

Among those who took premiums on dogs, were our enterprising friend, S. N. Hyde, of Harford county—\$25 on a native Irish Setter. J. J. Turner, of Baltimore—\$15 for pointer. H. S. Zell, of

Baltimore—\$5 for fox hound. Chas. E. Easter & J. J. Turner, on Chesapeake duck dogs. J. J. Turner, two prizes on cocker spaniels. J. Howard McHenry, Baltimore, for mastiff \$10. C. E. Easter, for Shepherd dog, \$15.

But we cannot extend the list at this time. This has been a truly successful exhibition, and it is as creditable, as it must have been gratifying to the management.

They had procured and circulated a fine and beautiful lithograph poster or large card, got up in a high style of the art of lithographing, showing life-like portraits of Poultry, Pigeons and Dogs.

An amusing feature of the show, was a *funny hen*, of which the *Sun* gives the following description:

"Martha Washington" was a feature of the show. She is a hen, tastefully decorated with ribbon, and was carried to the Institute, Saturday afternoon, by little Myrtle Stumm, a bright little miss of eight years, who says that her "chick" is the only one that has seen and survived the centennial; saw everything there, stared Dom Pedro in the face, and winced before the inexorable Grant. She boarded with her little mistress at a first-class hotel and traveled over the West in a Pullman car, and was flattered and fondled by thousands. The wonderful chicken is a Marylander of eight months, and is quite an actress, among her tricks being to lie down and play off dead, jump two feet, and sit in a chair and read a newspaper."

For Maryland Farmer:

SELECTION OF BREEDING POULTRY.

BY W. ATLEE BURPEE.

It behooves the wide-a-wake fancier and farmer whether breeding poultry for pleasure or profit, for fancy or the market, to look around and notice the peculiarities of his fowls, with a view to the survival of the fittest for breeders. In breeding pure bred poultry—to the standard of course—the best and most nearly perfect fowls in fancy points must be selected to reproduce their kind; on the various merits and demerits of the fancy markings we cannot now dwell, but will proceed at once to our special subject.

For breeding large fowls, such as Asiatics, P. Rocks, Dominiques &c., not the *heaviest* but the fowls having the largest and most perfect frame work. We need a *capacity* to fatten and attain large size. We do not want breeders over-fattened as we would market fowls. This only injures their vital powers and often causes loss of fertility. In selecting breeders from the laying breeds, especial

care must be taken to ascertain which pullets commenced to lay the earliest and layed the largest number of eggs and these should be retained. These are seemingly trifling points, but on these to a great extent depends the success of the poultry-breeder. It costs no more to feed fowls of a form combining the greatest utility of form, the least of-fal, and producing the most abundant supply of eggs. In selecting a cock only the most vigorous should be used. Notice among your cockerels which is the "boss" rooster. The one that is "cock of the hill" is the one that will be the most successful breeder. Twelve to fifteen hens of the large breeds can easily be served by one vigorous male, while twenty-five to thirty of the non-sitting breeds are none too many. The breeding-yards should be mated as early in the spring as possible, so that the fowls may become acquainted, and be in readiness for the "spring trade" in shelling out eggs and hatching early chicks. It is nonsense however to suppose, as some writers state, that to secure purity of stock your hens must not be allowed to run with cocks of other breeds even early in the fall.

A Democratic Hen and a Republican Cat.

Our County Treasurer, Capt. Fry, has a pair of pets which have lately developed alarming political tendencies, and which should certainly be investigated by a committee of the House. The first, is a hen which has existed in a state of comparative happiness until a short time since, when she became a victim of misfortune, and her happiness was wrecked. She hatched out a brood of chickens, and three of them were of an unmistakable black. From the very first, Biddy was disgusted with her dusky offsprings, and would have nothing to do with them; she was a hen of the purest Caucasian blood, and evidently considered this a case of involuntary miscegenation. Whenever the unfortunate Africans came near her, she would cackle in noisy protest, and her face, as far as a hen's face is capable of expression, would take on a look of deepest disgust. At last, regardless of the majesty of the law, as evidenced in the Fifteenth Amendment to our Constitution, she kicked them out of the home nest, and turned them adrift upon the mercies of the cold world. And this is where the Republican Cat comes in. Capt. Fry has, in his second pet, a large male cat, who, previous to this time, has taken no part in politics. Thomas is a quiet, stay-at-home batchelor cat, and his musical voice has never been lifted at the midnight caucus from the tops of woodsheds, in noisy protest against some feline Ben Hill or Proctor Knott, no it has *not*! It is evident that Thomas has a mission in

the world, and for this mission he has been keeping himself, his mission is to the father the hapless chicks which the Democratic hen refused to mother. Strange as it may seem, no sooner had the mother discarded the chickens altogether, than this intelligent cat noticed it, and at once took them under his protection. He seems entirely bound up in them, sees that they are fed, and at night he lies down and gathers them with his paws closely to his soft, warm fur, when they sleep contentedly until morning.—*Fancier's Journal*.

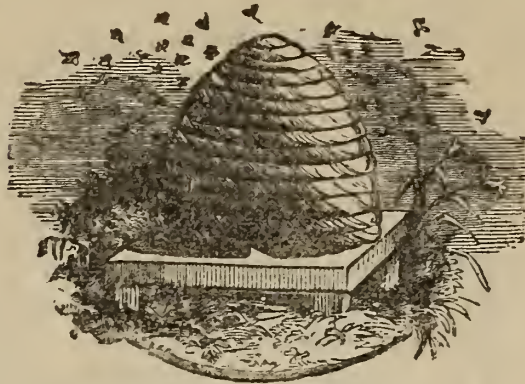
Mating Fowls For Breeding.

It is a fact recognized and admitted by all poultry breeders, that in selecting fowls for breeding it is desirable the ages of the cock and hen should vary. It is generally admitted that the strongest and best chickens are produced from a cockerel and two years old hens; but unfortunately, however, the chickens of such parentage have frequently a large proportion of cocks, and therefore it is that some breeders prefer a two-year-old cock bird to put with pullets that are full grown. This rule, however, must not be looked upon as imperative as to either case; there are exceptions to both, and good chickens may be produced from cocks and hens all of the same age. One thing, however, ought always to be borne in mind, that in mating young fowls less than a year old, their chickens will always be backward in fledging; neither do we care to breed from fowls after they have passed the third year.

The male bird has the most influence upon the color of the progeny, and upon what are usually known as the "fancy point," whilst the form, size and useful qualities are principally derived from the hen. Many otherwise fine cock birds may have some objectionable feature about them; they may have some faulty feathers, they may not be as perfect in shape and size as desirable, or they may be somewhat leggy, all or any of which may cause the fancier to hesitate about breeding from them. It ought, however, to be borne in mind that there are but few birds really perfect, and such cocks ought not be hastily condemned, if the fault be not too glaring. In all such cases, the careful breeder will, if possible, select hens having the opposite qualities.—*Canadian Poultry Journal*.

POULTRY UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—One of the correspondents who appeals to us for advice through our "Editor's Drawer" this week, keeps his poultry on the flat roof of a house. Where may an enthusiastic fancier *not* keep fowls after that?—*English Exchange*.

THE APIARY.



Profits of Bee Keeping.

After reading up the *pros* and *cons* of bee keeping in the late numbers of the *Rural New Yorker*, I have concluded to give my experientae.

Eight years ago this winter, I bought a swarm of bees from a neighbor and brought them home. The hive containing them was a cut from a hollow basswood log, with a board nailed on the top, (not patented). The next fall I had two strong swarm of bees and two boxes of nice honey. Since then we have had plenty of honey to eat, and more or less to sell every year, never having lost my bees from cold winters or from any other cause. At first I left the hives standing out of doors all winter, now I carry them into the cellar.

I knew nothing about bee keeping when I began; all I know about it now, is that they are of but little expense to me. They furnish my family with plenty of honey to eat, and some to sell every year.

Last spring I started with four swarms. I have just carried seven strong ones into my cellar, killing three weak swarms to save what honey they had. We have had about 150 or 200 pounds of honey this season. I usually kill the late weak swarms in the fall. I use no patent or frame hives, just a box of my own make.

When a new swarm comes out I shake them down into a new hive, set them under a tree or bush in my garden, and they go to work. When the hive is pretty well filled, I put a smaller box on top of it and the bees fill that with surplus honey.

I believe that it pays to keep bees, or rather to let them keep themselves. Scientific bee keepers will doubtless laugh at my way of keeping bees. A bee keeping friend in another town, and the inventor of a patent hive, keeps bees for profit. He claims to have taken from one hive in one season over 300 pounds of extracted honey, leaving the bees enough to winter on besides. He says I might just as well put my bees into decent hives and make something out of them, as to be fooling with

hem as I do. I do. I do not doubt his word, for he talks at bee-keepers' Conventions and writes for bee journals, still I go on in the same old way believing that any farmer who has average share of "gumption" can keep a few swarms of bees and make them pay every time.

If T. B. Miner takes exceptions to anything I have said, just tell him to call on me and I will set before him a plate of nice white clover honey, and try to prove true all the statements I have made.

Outagamie Co., Wis.

JOHN RUSTICUS.

AMERICAN BEEF.

A London letter says of the demand for American beef, now being shipped in ice: A host of private parties rushed in and bought it at 10 and 12 cents. Temporary sheds and booths were hastily erected, and the meat is offered at retail at from 12 to 18 cents. It is amusing to see the crowds, which gather in hundreds after a fresh arrival, and struggle for an opportunity to carry off a supply. One of these places will dispose of one and two hundred quarters in a single day, and the people stand and look anxiously at the shop after it is all gone. The price of similar beef has long been at from 20 to 25 cents per pound, and the new supply is a great boon to the working classes. American flags are flying, and the letters U. S. A. blaze in the gaslight over the doors, and the people bless the Yankee ox for his savory addition to the English table. Good judges pronounce this beef of most excellent quality; and I am glad to say, that it surpasses anything in that line which I have eaten in seven years. The voyage of ten or twelve days renders it tender and juicy, and if the supply does not fail, there will be no limit to the consumption.

VENISON sells for five cents a pound in Wisconsin. Cheap for deer meat.

SIMPKINS has found that the pleasantest way to take cod-liver oil is to fatten pigeons with it, and then eat the pigeons.

A comfortable stable will save a good deal of feed, and increase the flow of milk.

THE wine crop of France this year is unusually large, being a third larger than the vines promised at the outset of the season.

SCOOP the core out of a baked apple, fill the hole with milk and sugar, and set out doors to freeze.—*Exchange.*

THE
MARYLAND FARMER,
A STANDARD MAGAZINE.

EZRA WHITMAN,
Proprietor

S. SANDS MILLS, } Conducting Editors.
D. S. CURTISS, }

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John Lee Carroll,
John Feast,
D. Z. Evans, Jr.,
John F. Wolfinger,
Dr. J. E. Snodgrass,
Dr. Jehu Brainerd.

KIND WORDS.—From that substantial veteran Journal the Hagerstown *Mail*, we take the following friendly words:

THE MARYLAND FARMER.—This standard Maryland Agricultural Journal, by Ezra Whitman, 145 West Pratt Street, Baltimore, has commenced its 14th volume with the present January number. just received. It is varied and comprehensive, and costs but \$1.50 a year, and we commend it to our agricultural friends as something they ought to have.

The first number of the *Hagerstown Mail* was issued from its office "between the Bank and Court House," by Mr. James Maxwell, on Friday, July 4th, 1828. Consequently the 4th of July of next year will be its semi-centennial anniversary.

THANKS FOR CLUBS.—Numbers of our friends have sent us clubs of subscribers (with the money,) for the FARMER, and we trust many others will do the same, and all will have our thanks.

Many old subscribers have renewed, and we hope many more will do likewise.

Many old subscribers have sent us new ones, for which, our thanks,

Agriculture in Schools.

Much the larger portion of the pupils who attend our country or district schools are children of farmers, and will probably follow that business for a living through life. For that reason the principles and practice of agriculture should be taught as a regular branch of study in those Schools; and the teachers should be as amply qualified to teach it as they are to teach reading or arithmetic, and should be examined with reference to such qualifications.

Every farmer, to reach highest success and eminence in his profession, should be as thoroughly educated in its science and theory as are doctors and lawyers; then will the former class be as attractive, successful and dignified as the latter. THE MARYLAND FARMER more than once has advocated this measure, as an important duty of those who have in charge our school matters. To attain the highest and happiest results of which his business is capable the agriculturist should fully understand botany, chemistry, entomology, geology, meteorology, physiology and veterinary surgery, in order to be a first-class cotton, fruit, grain and stock grower, and to be able to pursue them with greatest profit and pleasure.

These subjects are as easily learned and understood by the young as are mathematics, Greek, Latin or other languages; and a knowledge of botany, geometry and animal physiology is far more appropriate and important to the practical farmer than are Latin, Greek or geometry; and children can learn the sciences as readily as grammar or geography, if their minds and memories are directed and engaged in them,

For instance: they can learn the names, nature and office of the different parts of a flower or plant, as easily as the different parts of speech and their uses in grammar; they can as readily learn the different elements and ingredients of air, earth and water with their proportions as they can the numbers and fractions of arithmetic; they can as easily learn what are the constituents and their proportions of the different grains and fruits as they can the different qualities of all kinds of bread and pies, if their minds and memories are frequently reminded of what they are; boys can as easily learn the technicalities and meanings of science as of games and sports, if you once interest them in the subject; and girls will as readily learn the terms and uses of facts in botany and domestic economy as in croquet and dancing, or of reading and writing, if you make them regularly a part of their daily thought and study, as you can.

There is nothing more forbidding or difficult to learn in what are called the sciences than in other

branches, usually taught, when once the young mind thinks so; and children can as easily learn to remember the names and terms of the so-called sciences as of trees, nuts and fruits, if you will only enlist and interest them in the subjects; and this well-skilled and earnest teachers can do. And for our primary or country schools, we should have this kind—and this kind only—of teachers. There is nothing forbidding in science; it is only the truths of nature and the knowledge of them, as they are all the time, more or less, exhibited before us; all have uses, and those uses may be learned; the names of all may be learned.

We should have teachers in our primary schools who understand these things, who love the knowledge of them, and who take delight in making the young, inquiring mind acquainted with these important, beautiful truths. The most beautiful and useful *solid* element in nature is *water*; yet, how many of our youth know what it is? 89 parts of oxygen and 11 parts of hydrogen in the 100; and this is a wholesome and refreshing drink; but change this proportion of those elements, without adding anything else even, and we may have a deadly poison. Then the most useful and interesting *fluid* element that we have is the *air*, atmospheric *air*; yet, how many children know of what it is composed? Without it we could not live an hour, and plants could not grow; its principal ingredients are about 23 lbs. oxygen to 77 lbs. of nitrogen, in the 100 lbs., with some slight portions of other things; but, you once change this arrangement, materially, and it will be fatal to all life. Then there is *light*, almost as necessary to vigorous life as the others named; it is without color, yet all colors blend in this with due proportion gives white, which is no color; yet, this may again be refracted or be decomposed by the prism and give all the seven principal colors.

Now, *all of these three* great, beautiful and wonderful things or elements—water, air and light—are essential to vegetable and animal life and their thrifty, healthy growth; hence, it is highly important that farmers & farmers' children should become familiarly acquainted with their conditions and changes. So, with a hundred other things in science.

Agricultural colleges should encourage the teaching of these things in the primary schools as the substratum, the feeders of the higher institutions. Who will move in the matter?

CHICAGO MARKETS.—The *Interior*, a Chicago paper, reports flour, in that city, at \$6.50 to \$8.00.—Wheat, at \$1.29 to \$2.32.—Oats, at 36 cents.—Corn, at 34 to 49 cents.

SOWING CLOVER SEED.

As subscribers frequently make inquiries about sowing clover seed, we here give some of the best established views on the subject, though on this as on most farm matters there are different opinions, all based on experience under different circumstances. But two points, we think, are everywhere true; that is, that poor land requires more seed than rich, and that *plaster* (gypsum) sowed on clover in dry weather is profitable. In our own experience, two other facts are also true; that is, it is better to sow clover with some kind of grass seed, red-top, timothy, or orchard grass, for the reason that these stand-up grasses help to keep the clover up off the ground, allowing the air to circulate better, besides keeping the clover hay cleaner from dirt.

If the land is not already rich enough it is necessary that *fertilizers*, such as bone, phosphates, guano, or well rotted compost should be harrowed in with it, except when sowed on the snow or very moist ground; upon fall-sowed clover a light *top-dressing* of fine manure will richly pay, by both enriching the soil and protecting the young plants from the wintry weather and the hot sun rays till they are sufficiently grown to shelter themselves by their own leaves.

As *land plaster* is a sulphate it aids in killing insects and preventing rust, while being a greedy absorbent of moisture and gases it also greatly promotes luxuriant growth, as a solvent of matters.

There is generally more danger of sowing too little than too much clover or grass seeds; while the quantity needed depends upon the thoroughness of putting it into the soil.

One to two bushels of plaster to the acre, of young crops, will give perceptible improvement; and another half bushel the acre after mowing the hay will tell plainly by causing increased growth; this course is better than sowing two or more bushels all at one time, as some do. On meadows, wheat-fields, peas, and the like, plaster is to be sown broadcast; on corn, potatoes, and hill-planted crops, the plaster should be sprinkled on the hills. But, in any case, it is to be applied only in a warm, dry time, as it is useless when the soil and plants are sufficiently moist. Plaster is beneficial to all plants except the very thick-leaved, succulent plants, which already retain large quantities of moisture; plaster on the hill aids tobacco plants in rapid growth. As high as 5 to 10 bushels the acre have been applied on light sandy lands.

"A correspondent 'A. J. H.,' of North Carolina, asks several questions on this subject, which he will find answered above, as nearly as well can be, at this distance, without being on the ground to see all of the peculiar conditions of the particular case; since it was not done last fall, do it now.

How to Improve Worn Land.

In our last number, under this head, we gave directions how to prepare land—that is, deeply plowing, pulverizing and thoroughly draining it—and now, we give suggestions for *green manuring*; that is, plowing in green crops to supply the soil with organic or vegetable matter. This is the cheapest and quickest mode of restoring worn land to fertility, where a plentiful supply of barn-yard manure is not at hand, or attainable at low prices.

Any land that will yield a good crop of clover or of grass will as surely yield a good crop of corn, oats, wheat or roots. A good rich turf will produce a good yield of any other crop; and it is easier to bring an impoverished field directly into a turf, than in to grain without turf—that is, it can be sooner brought into clover or grass, from barrenness, than into grain from same condition. This we know from years of experience, in different sections and soils, and by observation.

All productive soils are made of mineral and vegetable matter, in various proportions; and all plants, in their growth, absorb those matters from the soil, in different proportions and conditions; which exhaustion must, in some manner, be restored to the soil, for the use of further plant growth. Now, a knowledge of geology and chemistry enables a person to know how to supply this demand; hence, all these things should be taught in all of our country schools, to the children while they are young and learn easily.

Having, then, thus gotten the land into condition by draining, deep or sub-soil plowing and pulverized by rolling, for the next step clover and red top, or clover and timothy, should be sown, with or without grain, either in autumn or spring; but, in either case, let the ground be harrowed and rolled; this covers, sets, and protects the seed and young plant better, while it also levels and smooths the surface by crushing the lumps and clods, leaving a more pleasant surface to mow and harvest from.

In this connection there is one point not generally thought of or known; that is, that it is better to sow clover in the chaff than the clean seed; for the reason that the clover-chaff helps to hold or fix the seed in the soil and furnishes some nutriment to the young plant till its roots expand and take a firm hold in the ground. This can only be done when the farmer raises his own seed, which is the best way. When we lived at the North and West, this was a common practice; farmers hauled the *second mowing*, which is best for seed, of clover on to the barn floor, threshed it out, and when the straw or

hulm was raked off the heads were again pounded out, or tramped over well by horses; it was believed to be sown more evenly in this way, and was sure to make a better "catch," than when clean seed was sown; unless, when a good seed-drill was used, followed by thorough harrowing and rolling; but this last operation, rolling and harrowing, should be done in either case.

This clover-crop can be plowed-in, to very good advantage, when it has grown one year, and other crops raised from it; or, if desired, it can be continued several years as a hay and pasture resource, if stock raising is to be pursued.

In the spring, as soon as the weather becomes a little dry and warm *plaster* should be spread on this growing clover, at the rate of 2 to 3 bushels, the acre, which will hasten and increase its growth much more than the cost of the plaster; and no other crop responds to plaster more richly than clover. Even sowing plaster on clover after first mowing results in great advantage to the yield.

Plowing-in of many other crops, is also a good way to restore worn land; such as lucerne, millet, peas, buckwheat and some others. And to obtain the largest and richest returns plaster and lime should be applied, the first only in a dry time.

Green manuring is the cheapest, quickest and easiest system for recuperating worn lands: it does not require the heavy hauling and spreading that manure does.

Farmers who have not tried it much, and have not closely observed the practice, can scarcely realize, and will hardly credit the power of *green manuring* to restore and enrich poor and worn lands up to fertility. It is the quickest and easiest mode of replacing the exhausted and needed vegetable *humus* and organic elements, so essential to thrifty, luxuriant plant growth. That element, of course, is also abundantly supplied by barn-yard manure, muck, peat and forest-leaf mold, when they can be had plentifully; but the application of them is attended with much hard labor in hauling and spreading; still, the operation richly pays for all the cost and labor, that it costs.

But seeding and plowing-in clover, peas, grasses and other green crops will effect the same object with much less labor, and can be had in all localities; while barn-yard manure cannot always be had, in all places.

And when the soil is well supplied with these vegetable elements, then, *all* other fertilizers, as ashes, bones, lime, guano, phosphates, salts, and the like, will give their best results, in stimulating rich, rapidly growing crops.

But, it is vain to expect to make a permanent, good soil, with those fertilizers *alone*, when the land is not supplied with a sufficiency of vegetable matter, nor will they give their best returns.

The Message and Agriculture.

In his annual message the President says :

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, accompanying this message, will be found to be one of great interest, marking as it does, the great progress of the last century, the increase of the soil, and of knowledge and skill in the labor of producing, saving and manipulating the same, to prepare them for the use of man ; in the improvements in machinery to aid the agriculturist in his labors ; and in the knowledge of these scientific subjects necessary to a thorough system of economy in agricultural productions, namely, chemistry, botany and entomology. This report, by those interested in agriculture and deriving their support from it, will find it of value in pointing out those articles which are raised in greater quantity than the needs of the world require, and must sell therefore for less than the cost of production, and those which command a profit over the cost of production, because there is not an over-production.

I call special attention to the need of the Department for a new gallery for the reception of the exhibits returned from the Centennial Exhibition including the exhibits donated by very many foreign Nations ; and to the recommendations of the Commissioner of Agriculture generally.

And no doubt Congress will take such action in the matter as this great and all important industry is entitled to.

INDIAN CORN.

The committee appointed to consider the exhibits of this grain, report the following—

1. AVERAGE RESULTS.—1. The average yield on 20 rods is at the rate of 120 bushels per acre, and the total average is 107 bushels.

2. The cost of production on all the yields reported for cost, gives an average of about 17 cents per bushel.

3. The product of *pork* from one bushel of corn shows an average of nearly 23 pounds. The result presented by Mr. Howard requires some correction, which will make this average less.

4. The *butter* from a bushel of corn indicates an average of 6½ pounds. This, when butter is worth 25 cents a pound, would give \$1.62 per bushel for corn, and with butter at 35 cents, would bring the price of corn up to \$2.27 per bushel, which would be equal to \$2, net over expenses.

5. The product of corn from 1 grain gives an average of 36 oz. each for the whole number of results reported, while the three highest results by themselves exceeded 60 oz. each. This is equivalent, on an average, to a bushel from 25 grains, and on the three highest results to a bushel from 15 grains.

Agricultural Machinery Manufacturers.

At the close of the trials of reapers and mowers at Philadelphia last summer the National Association of Manufacturers of Agricultural Machinery was formed with the following officers :

For President, D. M. Osborne, of D. M. Osborne & Co., Auburn, N. Y.

For Vice President, J. I. Case, of J. I. Case & Co., Racine, Wis.

For Cor. Sec'y Burnet Landreth, Phila., Pa.

For Recording Sec'y, Geo. C. Lee, of Wheeler & Melich Co., Albany, New York.

For Treas., P. P. Mast, of P. P. Mast & Co., Springfield, Ohio.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

George Esterly.Whitewater, Wisconsin.

Edward Bayliss.Massillon, Ohio.

C. M. Titus.Ithaca, New York.

P. E. Studebaker.South Bend, Indiana.

M. D. Harter.Mansfield, Ohio.

The association adjourned to meet at Auburn, N. Y., December 13th, but the time has since been changed to the 20th of this month. Further particulars may be had by addressing the Secretary.

SALT ON LAND.

There are various ways in which salt acts beneficially on land, or to the crops growing on the land. One is, that it has a tendency to destroy grubs and other insects ; this has been frequently stated in the MARYLAND FARMER. The great value of salt, on land, is well known in New as well as in Old England.

But it must not come in contact with green growing vegetables, as it will quickly kill them ; it may be spread on meadows and grain fields, in the winter when they are frozen and dormant, and not hurt them ; and it may be worked into the soil in the spring, before the seeds have sprouted, by which rust and mildew may be to a great degree prevented and the yield be much increased. The salt from old meat and fish barrels can be used to good advantage—much beyond the cost. Salt may be applied, profitably, to the extent of from 10 to 30 bushels to the acre ; and it has been used in England to the extent of twice that quantity, with beneficial results much greater than the cost. It may be worked in around the roots of trees. Meadows have been known to yield increased crops of hay, for several years after the application of even ten bushels the acre. It is largely used about the salt works, in Onondaga Co., New York.

CANADA FARMER & GLOBE.—These two Canadian papers have been merged in one "The Weekly Globe," and make a highly valuable Journal.

HORTICULTURE.

POTOMAC FRUIT GROWERS.

JANUARY MEETING 1877.

Having been unable to attend the meeting, we make a brief abstract from the *Weekly Star*:

The Potomac Fruit Growers' Association met at the rooms of the Board of Trade, Washington, on Tuesday, January 2. In the absence of all the presiding officers, J. S. Brown presided, with J. E. Snodgrass as secretary.

Quite a number of members were in attendance notwithstanding the storm, but not enough to justify the transaction of the principal business of the meeting, which was the election of officers for 1877. This was accordingly postponed to the February meeting.

The Annual Reports of officers were listened to. The Treasurer's report was received and approved. The report of the Secretary was next read. It showed a healthy and prosperous condition of the association, and gave indications of a steady progress in the good work to which it is so laudibly devoted. The number of new members added to the list during the year 1876 was stated.

The order of the day was the consideration of Mr. Brown's paper on "The Centennial in its relations to Fruit Culture." This paper gives a history of the early condition of fruit culture in this country, its progress during the century just closed, and comparing the present, with the past; and concluding as follows:

WHAT HAS THE CENTENNIAL DONE,

to encourage fruit growing? I answer it has:

1st. By the creation of Pomological Hall, and the constant recognition of pomology as worthy of a distinct department for display, the commissioners honored themselves and furnished material for valuable lessons of culture and improvement to the world.

2nd. The large and attractive display of fruits brought together from all parts of the country and Canada could not have failed to impress the minds of the eight millions of people who looked upon them with something of the desire, which Mother Eve had, not only to possess, but what is better, to go home and raise them.

3rd. Through the letters and personal narratives of visitors to their friends at home, united with the

graphic and extensive communications of the press, the public mind has been instructed and the seed sown for a rich and golden harvest.

4th. The friendly greeting and hasty interchange of even a few words on this subject, by the thousands of our more prominent fruit growers who attended the Centennial, touched new chords of sympathy, and added new funds of practical knowledge to their stock, in this important branch of industry.

5th. The meeting of the National Pomological Convention at such a time and place, to discuss the principles and methods, belonging both to the scientific and practical features of fruit culture, (in which the representatives of this association bore an honorable part) will no doubt result in scattering far and wide, valuable thoughts and suggestions, quickening the public pulse and improving the public taste, until the desolate and solitary places in our land, where neither fruits and flowers are now nurtured, shall under the quickening influence of our Centennial, bud and blossom as the rose.

Dr. George Gross was appointed by the chair to prepare a paper for the next meeting giving his views, of the most economical mode of preserving fruits.

The adjournment was to the first Tuesday in February, at the same place.

FLOWERING BULBS.—It is time to prepare for hyacinth flowers, and some others, for this and following months. Plant each bulb in a medium size pot, in a soil of leaf mould and sand. Put brown paper over the pots, and set them behind the kitchen stove. Water once a week for four weeks; then move the pots to a sunny window, watering every other day with a weak solution of liquid manure, and water that has stood in an iron kettle.

COMMUNICATIONS.—We received several useful communications, on several topics, near the end of the past month, too late for this issue, which will appear in the March No.—for which, our thanks. One on Small Farms and Hogs; one on Deep Plowing and Moisture; one on Poultry and Brahmas; one on Clean Cellars and Health.

That's just what we want—facts and experiences from practical farmers.

Remedies Against Worms and Insects.

The insect question is a very important one; they will destroy us, if we don't destroy them. The following modes I use as occasion demands and never fail:

Melon and cucumber bugs like radish leaves better than any other kind. I sow a few radish seeds in each hill and *never lose a plant*. Earth-worms, cut-worms, white-grubs, and, in fact, all *soft-bodied worms*, are easily driven out by *salt sown broadcast*. You can do no harm with ten bushels to the acre, but half a bushel is ample. Dry slacked lime is also effectual. Potato-bugs find their "anti" in Paris green—one tablespoonful, flour ten spoonsful; water, one bucket; mix and *keep mixed*, as the Paris green settles; apply with a watering-pot.

For cabbage-worms apply dry salt if the plants are wet, or strong brine if they are dry.

Turnip flies are destroyed by fine slacked lime, dusted over the field.

But the whole tribe of depredators are wonderfully kept down by *making friends of the birds*. They are the natural enemies of all insects, worms, grubs, &c.

In fighting vermin, we must not try to oppose Nature, but to rather follow her plans, and assist her if she fails.—*Exchange*.

MARLS.—Subscribers frequently inquire of us about the use and value of Marls. The subject has been repeatedly commented upon in past numbers of the MARYLAND FARMER; and we now cheerfully reply to questions again, as we particularly wish to have farmers, everywhere, make inquiries, and also to give us their own knowledge and experience on all subjects of interest to farmers and fruit growers.

Marls contain lime and phosphates in rich quantities; they are good to put on meadows and grain fields; good to put in the hill for corn and potatoes; and are good to compost with the manure pile, and better, to have a little plaster (gypsum) also put in with the other matters, as it fixes the ammonia and other gases; marl is good to compost with leaves or leaf-mold, for the small fruit vines and bushes; and in fact, it is good in any soil and for any crops where lime and phosphates are needed and beneficial.

Any land, unless fully supplied with lime and phosphates, will be benefitted by the application of Marls; they are rich in shell and insect phosphates and lime; and we think they are not fully appreciated by farmers generally, or they would be more freely used. They make an excellent top-dressing, in fall or spring, for winter grain and meadows.

Leaves—Two Fold Uses.

The foliage of all plants and trees are essential to their thrifty growth, both on the trees and in the ground..

No more useful manure, particularly for fruit trees, can be found or applied than the mold of decayed forest leaves; the time and cost of scraping them up in forests—use them for stock bedding, then put them on the land, or use them for mulch around trees—affords greater profits for the expense, than almost any other fertilizer; this is one great use of leaves; the other use is explained in the following. from the *Home Journal*, and is well expressed:

"Every person conversant with vegetable philosophy, is aware that the all-important requisite in the growth of fine fruit, is a good supply of big, vigorous, healthy leaves. A tree that is kept defoliated for a single season must die; and fruit growing upon branches which are deprived of their leaves cannot ripen—examples of which are furnished by the instant cessation of growth and ripening of fruit upon trees and grape vines, which have become stripped by leaf-blight. In one instance, a dense mass of plums remained half grown and flavorless for several weeks, in consequence of the premature dropping of the foliage—a second crop of leaves, three weeks afterwards, effected the completion of their growth and their ripening to honied sweetness."

FERTILIZING POWER OF POLLEN.—Prof. Delpino, of Italy, has experimented on the various degrees of fertilizing power in the pollen of different modes of bloom for impregnating stigmas: 1. Where the anthers fertilize the stigmas of the flowers. 2. The stigma of another flower in the same mass of flowers. 3. The stigma of a flower on another part of the same plant. 4. Where the flowers are on different plants.

It was found by experiment that the last mentioned produced the most perfect fertilization, and so on in the inverse of the order named. Whether the difference is slight or marked, we are not informed, and in the case of strawberries and some other plants, there may be exceptions.

HENS AND ORCHARDS.—We speak from actual experience when we advise every farmer, owning an orchard of any kind, to make it a *hen pasture*. Fowls are most industrious insect hunters, and they will daily destroy thousands of bugs, worms and other tree destroyers, fertilizing the land at the same time with their droppings. Let any one give them a chance and they will prove themselves most valuable assistants, and the orchard will not be slow in showing the benefit of their industry.—*Exchange*.

Keep the Weeds Down.

Weeds growing among the crops are detrimental both by absorbing the virtues of the soil, and by choking and crowding the plants, and hence, should be kept down until the crops are harvested; after that it will do no hurt to let them grow and make a mass of vegetable matter to plow into the soil before they go to seed in which case they will do good. The following is worthy of attention:

"The *London Garden* remarks: The only remedy for weeds is a prompt destruction in a young state. Weeds are easily eradicated if never allowed to advance beyond the seed-leaf. Once let their roots run deep and wide, and their tops rise high, and then the weeds are masters in the garden. It provokes one to see the complacency with which some cultivators allow seeds to establish themselves in flower-beds or borders, or on roads or walks, and their subsequent futile efforts to subjugate them. Prompt destruction will vanquish the very worst of them. Plantains, grass, thistles, and docks, are perhaps the most difficult to eradicate. But, if by any neglect, these have gained a strong footing in any garden, constant beheading alone will destroy them. No plant can live long if never allowed to form leaves or stems, and the shortest, surest, easiest way to eradicate the worst weeds is by incessant cutting off of their visible parts."

WATER MELON SUGAR.—We find the following in our exchanges; it is known by the readers of the *MARYLAND FARMER*, that melons for syrup and sugar have been often mentioned in its columns; and at least 40 years ago, when we were a boy in the Genesee Valley, father made syrup and sugar of water melon juice; and more than 20 years ago we made the same in Illinois.

It is a good and profitable product; and where lands are sandy, warm and rich, it can be made a large, rich business.

„A new syrup is now being manufactured from the juice of water-melons in Florida. Twelve gallons of juice yield one gallon of syrup, and the proprietors of the works hope to make the ratio nine to one by improvements in the process. The melon has long been known as a possible source of sugar but only lately has it been treated for that product. The Florida factory is the first perhaps, established in the South. In California the experiment is not quite so new. A considerable amount of syrup and some sugar are made from water-melons on an island in Sacramento river, where that fruit grows abundantly and in perfection."

Blackberry Preparations.

This delicious and beautiful small fruit is susceptible of many transformations for our enjoyment, besides its natural form; it makes excellent jellies, jams, preserves, puddings, wines, and other dishes; and as we have been requested to furnish recipes, we give below several, from the *Ladies' Book*, on this juicy, healthful subject, for our lady readers:

PRESERVE.—Same as strawberries: Crush one quart of fully ripe berries, with a pound of loaf sugar; put over gentle fire and stew till it is thin; put in a gill of fourth-proof brandy; stir constantly while over the fire; then put in pots or jars, closed tightly.

PUDDINGS.—One quart of blackberries; six large apples, pared and cut in thin slices; half a pound of sugar, and three slices of lemon peel; make a light paste or crust, line a deep dish; fill it with the fruit and sugar; boil slowly for an hour; then serve with nutmeg, sugar and cream.

JELLY.—Gather the blackberries when perfectly ripe, in dry weather; put them in a jar, and the jar in hot water, keeping it boiling till the juice is extracted; then pass it through a jelly bag, without pressing; for every pint of the juice add one pound of clean sugar, and boil 20 to 30 minutes, skimming off all skums that rise to the surface; then put in jars and cover tightly with paper; keep it in cool place.

BLACKBERRY CAKE.—One cup of blackberry jam, half cup of flour, three eggs, three tablespoonsful of milk, one teaspoonful of soda; add nutmeg and spices to suit the taste; then bake in two sheets.

CORDIAL.—Squeeze juice from berries; to every pint add one pint of water; to each quart of mixture, add one pint of pure whiskey or good brandy; sweeten to suit taste with refined sugar, and spices to please. This recipe is good for other berries and cordial.

GREAT EXHIBITION OF POTATOES.—A great exhibition of potatoes took place at Alexandria palace, near London, Eng., in the autumn. Nearly 3,000 dishes filled the long tables, and made a show equal to our great fruit shows. Ornamental or foliage plants extended along the centres of the tables. The best specimens came from Scotland, and among the 24 sorts in the best or prize collection, were Prolific, Snowflake, Climax and Early Vermont, American varieties. The latter took one of the prizes for single dishes.

Growing Strawberries.

THE MATTED HILL SYSTEM.

There is no doubt but that in many parts of the country the "hill" or "stool" plan is a failure because of hard winters. Fruit is much larger and finer grown by the stool system, (that is, keeping all runners clipped off). And the reasons for this is, that the ground gets better cultivated, and the plants being worked upon all sides, makes a luxuriant growth, and bears in proportion. Now, if we can adopt some plan by which the soil can be kept better stirred all around the plants, we know fine fruit will be attained. Therefore, we propose what we will style the "matted hill system," which is as follows: Prepare the ground well, mark it 3 or 3½ feet each way, as for corn, and at each crossing of marker set a strawberry plant, (or, if you have plenty of them, two in each place will be safer and better). Keep the cultivator running both ways, and quite often as plants commence to run freely, and by doing this, and when cleaning the hills by hand drawing stray plants and covering with earth, a matted hill will soon be formed 1½ to 2 feet across. We have noticed that where were cancies in matted rows, and clumps of plants here and there, that the fruit was much finer than where the matted rows of plants were continuous.

Roots of strawberry plants run much farther than what one would suppose, and where the ground is filled with them, the finest is not so fine as when they can have more room. We advise the trying of this plan by those who have plenty of land and horse help, and but little hand help.—After they are through bearing a small plow, with a sharp knife or wheel, can be run through both ways, and hills plowed down closely, ground leveled off, and cultivator and hoe run through as before.—*Purdy's Fruit Recorder.*

WISCONSIN APPLES.—Pierce County *Herald* says: Mr. T. Bateman, of Ellsworth, has gathered this fall 220 bushels of apples, of the Transcendant variety, from 50 trees, set five years ago last spring, occupying a piece of ground 10x200 feet, and containing about 72 rods. He has sold 185 bushels, at 50 cents per bushel. At the same rate, one acre would yield a crop worth \$220.

"Thomas, of what fruit is cider made?" "Don't know, sir." "Why, what a stupid boy! What did you get when yo robbed farmer Jones's orchard?" "I got a thrashing, sir."

Co-Operative Industrial Association of Virginia.

Such is the title of a co-operative, joint stock company, formed by gentlemen in Virginia, Washington and New York; several of whom we are personally acquainted with, and know them to be men of integrity, enterprize, and financial ability.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

EDWARD DANIELS, of Fairfax Co., Va.
TAPPAN TOWNSEND, of New York.
THOMAS J. DURANT, of Wash'ton, D. C.
HILLMAN TROTH, of Fairfax Co., Va.
SAMUEL LEAVITT, of New York.
C. C. ELLIS, of Washington, D. C.
J. A. ROWLAND, of Washington, D. C.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, Dr. J. A. Rowland, No. 600 Sixth Street, Washington, D. C.

The following is a brief outline of the aims and purposes of the Association:

1. To make industry more honorable, attractive and profitable, and to secure the industrious an equitable distribution of the products and profits of their labor.

2. To combine and organize capital and labor in harmonious union as co-operative factors of a common product, and thus secure orderly and economic activity of productive power instead of the prevalent confused, wasteful and ineffective efforts.

3. To secure thorough practical education to every child, tender care to the sick and disabled, and a guarantee of competence in old age.

To accomplish these purposes the Company propose to unite capital with a large number of workers skilled in all the industrial pursuits essential to comfortable living.

The following statement of principles and plan of operation will indicate the method by which it is proposed to secure a just compensation for labor and an equitable distribution of its products:

1. All payments for labor or service in every pursuit shall be governed by these essential principles, to wit: That every pursuit necessary to the well being of the community is equally as honorable, dignified and useful as every other, and should be equally rewarded, unless attended by hardship or danger, when its reward should be increased. 2. That the average hours' labor and product in any one pursuit shall be the precise equivalent of the average hours' labor and product of any and every other pursuit. The average hours' labor being taken and deemed to be that amount of labor which the average workman in each pursuit can perform in one hour, and the average hour's product what an average workman can create in one hour.

Kent County Agricultural Society.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

One of our esteemed subscribers, Samuel Vannort, Esq., while forwarding his subscription money, also sends the report of the election of officers of the Kent County Agricultural Society, one of the best in the state.

The election resulted as follows:

President, Wm. W. Stephens; Vice-President, S. Vannort; Secretary, Dr. F. Worrel; Treasurer, Thomas C. Parsons; Librarian, S. Lecates; Corresponding Secretary, J. W. Corey. The members present all manifested interest in the proceedings.

This organization has many of the best farmers of Kent—men of intelligence, wealth and culture.

We should be pleased if officers or members of societies, generally, would send us their proceedings.

PEAS AND BUCKWHEAT.—In reply to a subscriber, in regard to the benefits of Peas and Buckwheat as crops to plow in for *green soiling* fertilizers, we have to say, that on light land, that is rather porous *Peas* are best, as also on land that is somewhat worm; if sown broad cast $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre; if sown with drill, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels per acre is sufficient, on very poor land more seed is needed than on rich land. They may be put in any time from the first of April to the first of June according to the time it is desired to plow them in.

If the land is stiff and tenacious, and it is desired to make it loose and porous, *Buckwheat* is best, as it allows the air to circulate through the soil. If it is designed to have the buckwheat ripen for plump seed, it should be sown early, in order to have the seed ripen before the hot summer sun blasts it; but if designed only to reach the blossom and milky state, it may be sown so as to give it time to reach that state by the time it is to be plowed in for a fertilizer, which should be two or three weeks before seeding for winter grain. It makes a good soil for grass and clover.

DANVILLE, VA., AND ITS TOBACCO INTERESTS.—

We received a short time since a private letter from a young gentleman, formerly a resident of Charles county, in which he incidentally speaks of Danville, his present residence. He says:

This is one of the most enterprising and thrifty towns in the South. Tobacco is the great staple of trade and makes the town what it is. There have been marketed here this year already about 23,000,000 lbs. and there is still a good deal of the old crop to come in, probably 5,000,000 lbs.—*Port Tobacco Times*.

The National Finances.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The report shows that the net revenues for the fiscal year were \$287,482,029.16, and the net expenditures were \$258,459,797.33, leaving a surplus revenue, exclusive of provisions for the sinking fund, of \$28,022,241.83.

The revenues yielded \$9,974,105.98, less than the estimate, and that the net expense amounted to \$9,987,746.43 less than was anticipated, exhibiting a net revenue of \$20,022,241.83, or \$13,640.45 in excess of the amount contemplated.

From the statement of actual receipts and expenditures for the first quarter, that ending September 30, and of the estimates of the same for the remaining three quarters, based upon existing laws, it is expected that the revenues for the current fiscal year will yield the sum of \$264,292,449.59, and that the expenditures will amount to \$237,628,753.35, which will leave a surplus revenue of \$26,663,696.24.

The amount which should be applied to the sinking fund is estimated at \$33,705,806.67. The surplus revenues will fall below that amount, in the opinion of the department, by not less than \$7,042,110.43.

It is estimated that the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, will be \$270,050,000. For the same period the total estimated expenditures, exclusive of the sinking fund account and principal of the public debt, is \$243,350,704.

Upon the basis of these estimates, there will be a surplus revenue for the fiscal year 1878, applicable to the sinking fund, of \$26,699,296. The estimated amount required by law to be set apart for that fund is \$35,391,076.60. If, therefore, these estimates prove to be approximately correct, there will be a deficiency in this account of \$8,691,800.60.

ROUEN DUCKS.—The London *Agricultural Gazette* in giving some directions to a breeder of Rouen ducks, say: "Rouen drakes and ducks should be the counterparts of wild ducks in color. The drake should have a narrow white ring round the neck—a broad one is a defect. The duck must have no ring, if she have, she should go into the kitchen. She must not be bred from. The duck must have the dark bill, with yellow sides and point; leaden or green bills are both disqualifications. Duck and drake alike must have dull orange-colored legs; they cannot be too large.—Oats and barley are good food. The young want meal, gravel and growing grass, put in a shallow vessel with water; the same is good for adults. A little raw meat adds much to their weight.

Woodlawn Farmers' Club.

This practical old Virginia Society held its regular monthly session, on December 30, at the residence of R. F. Roberts, near Alexandria.

From the *Virginia Sentinel* we make extracts of proceedings.

VALUE OF LIMES.

The comparative value of stone and oyster shell lime was discussed in all its bearings, and the practical benefits derived from the application of each kind by individual members elicited the fact that lime may be and often is applied without any apparent benefit, either because there is no vegetable matter for the lime to act upon, or perhaps there is already a sufficient supply of lime in the soil.

Lime is not a manure, but merely a mechanical agent acting in combination with organic matter, rendering it capable of being appropriated as plant food.

The comparative purity of stone and oyster shell lime was next considered. No one present could give the analysis of oyster-shell lime, but it was generally believed to be as pure as any lime.

Dr. E. P. Howland said there could be no difference in the action of the two kinds of lime on organic matter if they were of equal purity.

Critical Committee for next meeting, was appointed, consisting of Samuel Pullman, Roberts and Walsh.

After supper, adjourned to meet at the splendid farm of Benjamin Barton, on the 27th of January, 1877.

GLAMORGAN,—This is the name of Mr. Charles E. Easter's fine Hambletonian Stallion, a detailed account of which is found in our advertising columns. He is five years old, good size, fine form and motion with rare speed; his character needs no commendation from us; we speak of this splendid young horse only for the purpose of remarking that we regard him as a superior acquisition to the horses of this State and region. We know much of the excellence of the Hambletonians for the farm, the road and the turf.

The farmers and horse breeders will be wise to embrace this opportunity of improving the quality and value of their horses; for, added to all other good qualities, the Hambletonians are the most intelligent and pleasant tempered horses that we ever raised, and we have had experience with them in past years.

These are also characteristics of the genuine Morgans and Blackhaws, both of which we have raised,

What is a Car-Load.

Nominally a car-load is 20,000 pounds. It is also 70 barrels of salt, 70 barrels of lime, 90 barrels of flour, 60 barrels of whisky, 200 sacks of flour, 6 cords of wood, 18 to 20 head of cattle, 50 to 60 head of hogs, 80 to 100 head of sheep, 9000 feet of solid boards, 17,000 feet of siding, 13,000 feet of flooring, 40,000 shingles, one-half, less of hard lumber, one-fourth less of green lumber, one-tenth of joists, scantling, and all other large timbers, 340 bushels of wheat, 400 of corn 680 of oats, 400 of barley, 360 of flax-seed, 360 of apples, 430 of Irish potatoes, 370 of sweet potatoes, 1000 bushels of bran.—*Boston Transcript*.

WHEAT & CORN.—We had a pleasant call and chat, last month, from Messrs. Isaac Motter, and John Welty, of Washington Co., Md.

Mr. Motter has been raising Mediterranean wheat, for several years with fine success. He is now experimenting with a variety which he calls "Grecian" wheat, from which he expects favorable results. Also, with a variety of Alabama corn, called "Kuklux" corn, with half a dozen ears, and often more, to the stalk, of which he has high hopes.

Mr. Welty, the past season, harvested a 34-acre field of Fultz wheat, before noticed by us, which gave him 30 bushels the acre—a good yield.

Old Washington Co., may well be proud of such farmers; they are steady paying and reading subscribers of the MARYLAND FARMER.

SOCIETIES AND CLUBS.—We have received a pamphlet, from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, giving a list of Agricultural Societies and Farmers' Clubs, and a list of Agricultural Colleges.

It is generally correct, and a convenient reference; but shows several notable omissions.

It gives none of the National Societies, as the American Pomological Society; the National Agricultural Congress; the American Forestry Association; the National Grange, and some others. It also omits several popular county societies of Maryland.

THE WEATHER.—Well, that's a subject you may have heard spoken of before, somewhere; there has been more snow and sleighing, in Maryland, this winter, than is remembered by any 25-year old belle. There were heavy falls of snow during the second and third weeks of January, enough to make tolerable good sleighing; warm and pleasant, now, though.

ENGLISH CLOVER SEEDS.—Our London correspondents, John Shaw & Sons, in sending us a sample of very handsome *clover seed*, raised in England, add the following:

"Our crop, on this side, is short this year, so that we have been importing largely from your side."

This agrees with the statement we had seen in the foreign papers, of a short crop of clover seed in England. Our farmers may take the lesson, and govern their own operations accordingly.

THE SHENANDOAH.—One of the richest and most pleasant regions in old Virginia is the Shenandoah Valley Country. The county of that name, of which WOODSTOCK is the handsome county-seat, is a splendid county of farms and farmers; in this county is the fine ancient town of NEW-MARKET, where Prof. Benton's excellent Polytechnic School is located.

But about the most beautiful and interesting locality of the Shenandoah country, is MARKSVILLE, in Page county, of which LURAY is the county-seat. Marksville is a thriving village, among the mountains, on a beautiful stream which runs into the river; and one of the meritorious characteristics of Marksville is, that they raise large quantities of good fruit and pay for a goodly club of the MARYLAND FARMER.

Another attractive locality in this county is the old town of STRASBURG, romantically barricaded by rugged hills.

VERBENA RUST.—Much inconvenience has been suffered by limited flower growers from a prevalence of what is called "Verbena Rust." It has been found, in many instances, that powdered charcoal and sulphur, lightly dusted on the leaves and on the earth around the plants, is both a preventive and remedy, for this rust.

The microscope has revealed the fact that a very minute insect is the cause. The sulphur kills these, and the charcoal helps the plants to more vigorous growth and to revive from injuries.

WICOMICO, AND SHEEP.—We had a very pleasant call, last week, from Mr. M. A. Parsons, president of Wicomico Agricultural Society, and Mr. E. S. Toadvine, secretary of the same, who paid us for a good club of subscribers to the MARYLAND FARMER. Speaking of raising more sheep in Maryland those gentlemen were earnest and eloquent in representations that farmers need more effective protection for sheep against dogs, by the Legislature. The MARYLAND FARMER has always insisted upon it.

COMPLIMENTARY NOTES.—Very many of our subscribers, in letters renewing their subscriptions to the MARYLAND FARMER, for 1877, add very pleasant testimony to the practical usefulness of our Magazine; and some of them prove their esteem for it by sending names of their neighbors as new subscribers; all of this is very encouraging to us, for which we feel sincere thanks, and would publish them, only that it would take up too much room; we are none the less encouraged by them, though.

VALUE OF SHEEP.—It used to be an old saying, that a sheep was worth its keep for cleaning and manuring land. "R. W." One of our subscribers in Baltimore co., called in, the other day, to pay up, and informed us that he applied different manures on different pieces of corn, and got best results from the sheep manure. In another case, he habitually salted his sheep on a barren-hill of land, and their droppings soon made it a rich piece of ground, bringing luxuriant growth of grass.

COLORING BUTTER.—There are many advertisements of *artificial* coloring matters for Butter; but we should avoid them all. The best and only true way, to color butter is to feed the cows liberally with rich, succulent feed; in winter give plenty of roots, as beets, carrots and parsnips, with bright millet hay or corn-fodder, all of them cut up finely, and made clean.

STATISTICS.—We have been favored with a couple of statistical charts, by Mr. Dodge, of the Agricultural Bureau; one of which shows areas of cotton production; and the other, average of farm wages in different parts of the country.

These tables show that in the Southern and South-eastern states the wages are the lowest, and highest in the Pacific States.

WHEAT IN TALBOT CO.—Writing from a portion of this county, "J. C. A." sends us a club of new subscribers—and adds, that "on account of the cool, windy October and the rigorous winter the later seeding of wheat is looking quite poorly, indeed." A light *top dressing* of manure, or forest-leaf mold, or muck saves from winter-killing.

TIMELY.—Now is the time for farmers to lay in a good stock of THE FARMER, and other agricultural papers, for their entertainment and aid during the year.

LAND.—The Soldiers' Home grounds, near Washington, have been enlarged to the extent of 40 acres which were bought for \$30,000.

Educated Farmers.

There are many farmers who are successful and highly respected that possess little education; but they are careful, observing and have good, sound sense; but with more liberal education and general reading they even could accomplish the same results with more ease and pleasure to themselves.

Knowledge of almost any branch of useful education will be of value to the young farmer. Our age is a progressive one. The rapid transportation, by steam, in a great degree, lessens the difference of prices and values at distant markets; and the telegraph greatly abridges as well as expedites the forms of communication. Both railroads and telegraphs, as well as many commercial houses, require their clerks and other employees to understand and be able to write phonography or shorthand.

Frequently, from accidents, ill-health, or other circumstances, young farmers and old ones, find it necessary or convenient, to go into stores, offices or factories for employment, and if educated,—well-versed in popular branches of business education, they can much more surely and readily command positions and good pay; while education and knowledge also render them better farmers, for the possession.

Besides, if they have some knowledge of all these things, they are better prepared to enjoy and appreciate what they read and the lectures they hear; better still, if they acquired skill in shorthand writing they can take such notes or reports of the lectures, speeches or sermons which they hear as will be useful or pleasant at a future time, when they wish to think of them.

And there is no young farmer but has time enough to study and learn very much, without hindering his business, at all, if he don't spend his leisure hours at the races, the courts, or at the corner grocery or tavern. We always found time to study, and worked hard, too.

TO PREVENT WORMS IN FRUIT.—Professors Denis, of Lyons, recommends, that with the view of preventing fruits from being worm-eaten, the fruit trees ought to be watered when in flower, with a solution of one part of vinegar and ten of water; the insects are thus prevented from depositing their eggs in the ovary of the flower.

French agriculturists generally do not estimate their profits this year beyond one and one-half to two per cent. on their capital. The "sweet simplicity of the three per cent," is thus a better speculation.

Farms and Hogs.

One of our subscribers Mr. Jacob Cronise, in Botetort County, Va., after giving some experience in the advantage of dividing a large farm into smaller ones, gives the following results:

"I have settled my sons on land in this county, so that we now have *five* Cronise farms on land that before was *one* farm. I will give you the weight of hogs, which I killed this week, January 26 on my own 100-acre Dixie farm; I got the stock through advertisement in the MARYLAND FARMER.

One hog weighed 553 lbs., and one 525 lbs. 27 months old;	1,078
Eight, fifteen months old, weighed,	2,579
Killed eight, 9 months old, for home use	1,404

Total	5,061
-------	-------

And on the farms of the sons are 30 hogs yet to kill and ship.

[NOTE.—That's the right work and right talk: Mr. Cronise sold a fine farm, in Maryland, at large price; then, bought a large tract of poor, cheap lands, in Virginia; divided it into smaller farms, with his enterprising sons on them; manured, stocked and cultivated well—"making two blades to grow, where but one grew before;" and all are now prospering, contented, and pay promptly for their Magazine.—*Eds. Md. Farmer.*]

CELERY.—Celery some time ago was pronounced by somebody to be a sort of cure-all for diseases to which the human frame is subjected; and forthwith the absurd idea was taken up by a speculating pill-maker, and now we have upon the market wonderful celery pills, with quotations from "opinions" of their surprising efficacy. Fools seem to multiply instead of diminish, from the fact, as one might infer, that the fool-killer has not lately been around.

The above, from an exchange is timely; but, there is no question that good, fresh celery, when eaten as a salad, at meals, is healthful as a nervine, and strengthener of the nervous system; but not when made up into quack pills, as some are doing.

NUT TREES.—There Are thousands of dollars worth of Filberts and English Walnuts (Madera nuts) sold in Baltimore which are imported from other countries, which may just as well be raised here, and the money and profits saved to our people.

There is no difficulty in growing Filberts and Madera nuts in Maryland. The following item from California is instructive:

"An enterprising Californian, who four years ago planted 1,000 acres in Walnuts and Almonds, will net over \$250,000 from last year's crop."

MIGNONNETTE THE YEAR ROUND.—Most families, perhaps, do not know how to have this sweet and pretty flower nearly every month in the year, but they can have it in this way. The following hints upon its culture in this way, from the *London Garden* will give all the information necessary to grow it the year round :

“ Three sowings will, under proper management, furnish good flowering plants at all seasons, and these sowings should be made in January for plants to flower early in the summer ; in May, for late summer and autumn bloom, and in August for winter use. The seeds should always be sown in pots, in which the plants are to remain, for mignonnette, as a rule, dislikes transplantation. Pots of any size may be used, but the most convenient are six-inch ones.

SIGNALS CORPS REPORTS.—The returns from the signal office, show the rain and snow fall for December to be 1.95 inches; the average temperature, for same month, 29.2 degrees.

These figures are below those of last year.

SMALL FARMS AND THOROUGH TILLAGE.—In the *Denton Journal*, we see several communications, which forcibly advocating the system of working a *little land well*, in preference to large areas poorly. We shall copy them at another time.

THE SOUTHERN INDUSTRIES.—This is the name of a handsome quarto Journal, published at Nashville, Tenn., edited by W. T. Hatch. He says in his conduct of the paper he is laboring for the general and national good.

NORTH PACIFIC RURAL.—Such is the name of a well printed and richly filled Agricultural Magazine, published monthly, in Seattle, Washington Territory, at \$1.50 per annum, by B. L. Northrop. It is surprising to see such a fine paper supported away up in that far off Northwestern country.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.—Flour, of different mills, \$5.00 to \$9.25.—Wheat, at \$1.51 to \$1.55.—Oats, 37 to 42 cts.—Corn, 57 to 60 cts.—Rye 70 to 76 cents.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RURAL.—Such is the name of a handsome Monthly, of 16 pages, published by H. L. Northrup, at Seattle, Washington Territory; price, \$1.50 per annum. It is well filled with useful matter, and we wish it abundant success in that far off region.

VICK'S PUBLICATIONS.—The beautiful annual, or 1877, entitled “ Flower and Vegetable Garden,” issued by James Vick, of Rochester, N. Y. is received ; and it is the handsomest publication we have seen ; besides being filled with a fund of most useful information, it contains many exquisite colored pictures and fine engravings ; thus eminently uniting the useful with the beautiful.—Price. 50 cents. It is a fine ornament for the library or Parlor.

MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES.—This is the old, extensive and splendid establishment of Ellwanger and Barry, at Rochester, N. Y. We have received their descriptive catalogues for 1877, of their fruits, plants, roses, shrubs, ornamental trees and flowers, of rare excellence and in vast quantity ; they contain elegant colored pictures and fine engravings.

SUBSOILING, AND CLOVER.—Mr. H. A. Burgoyne, one of our prompt subscribers, gave us a pleasant, call and explained some interesting and successful results in making poor worn-land rich and productive, by means of sub-soil plowing, clovering, with other green manuring, and the application of lime and phosphates.

B. K. BLISS & SONS.—This popular and extensive establishment sends out a handsome Almanac and Seed Catalogue, for the present year, full of useful information to farmers and gardeners.

NEW PAPERS.

LEWIS' RURAL, is a new agricultural journal just started at Chicago, Illinois, and published by Mr. H. N. F. Lewis, an able and experienced writer on Rural Matters. His paper is handsomely printed, and is about the liveliest paper published in that very live city. It is issued weekly, at \$1.50 per year.

Mr. Hugo Preyer, editor of the *Staats Zeitung*, thus addresses Mr Lewis—

DEAR SIR :—Allow me first to wish you a merry Christmas, and also tell you the happiest gift I received this day was your paper among my exchanges. I am glad you are again at the helm to guide the ship of agriculture into its true channel.

NATIONAL GRANGE.—The National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry held its last annual meeting in Chicago, during November last. The proceedings have been published in a handsome pamphlet, for a copy of which the Secretary has our thanks.

LADIES DEPARTMENT.



Chats with the Ladies for February.

BY PATUXENT PLANTER.

"Muttering, the winds at eve, with blunted point,
Bow hollow-blustering from the south; subdued,
The frost resolves into a trickling thaw.
Spotted, the mountains shine; loose sleet decends,
And floods the country round; the rivers swell,
Of bonds impatient, sudden from the hills,
O'er rocks and woods, in broad, brown cataracts,
A thousand snow-fed torrents shoot at once.
And when they rush, the wide-resounding plain
Is left one slimy waste."

Thus sings that sweet, truth-painter of the seasons—THOMPSON, who has given so much delight to the girls and boys, and to the old men and honored matrons, such joy and gladness, while reading his faithful portraiture of nature and the ever-recurring seasons.

But it will naturally be asked, "how is it, that you come back again so quickly after your last month's solemn leave-taking?"

I'll tell ye—God bless the dear, charming women! They all, with one accord, set up such a remonstrance, and some of the lady correspondents of the MARYLAND FARMER decidedly demurred to my exclusion from the family circle, thereby preventing my "Chats," the first week in each month, that the proprietor entered into such terms, for a while longer, as gives me the ineffable happiness once more to have the privilege of each month holding friendly converse with my lady readers, whom I love and honor more dearly than any office holding politician ever loved party, or partisans, who placed him in authority or position.

I am again in Paradise; I trust I am welcome, if I am old and unattractive. Noble women are ever charitable, and overflowing with loving kindness, so I am just egotistic enough to believe that I am once again welcome to your respective firesides. Believing this much, let us have a good

quiet chat this first break in the cold season, which has by its severity distinguished the last half of our grand Centennial Year.

I suppose you have sleighed to your full content, and slayed hearts enough to make a holocaust to your beauty, and broken more poor swains who if mended and pieced together would not make a man fit to be slave for one lovely girl. Ah! my dear ladies, you are all, in my sight angels; and yet I fear each one, or nearly all, lack *charity*. How can you so unconcernedly attract, by the light of your beauty and soft allurements of manners— attract as a candle in the summer night—so many poor butter-flies, merely to singe their wings and get off from your sight to droop, pine and die, or to drink, well—poison.

An odd coincidence occurs this month. Ash Wednesday, begins Lent as usual, but happens on Valentine's Day—14th. instant—two opposite, and two notorious days. One calls for sack-cloth and ashes, the other from time immemorial, gaiety and love—passages from unmarried people, and long believed to be the day nature has assigned for birds to select their mates for the year. How different, and how incongruous! though both are based in love and gratitude. Look out for Valentine, and take, please, as my Valentine to each sweet reader what I here repeat from an eminent poet of the old English School of classic poetry: I borrow of *Savage* these lines:

"When death affords that peace which love denies,
Ah, ho!—far other scenes my fate supplies;
When earth to earth my lifeless corse is laid,
And o'er it hangs the yew or cypress shade;
When pale, I flit along the dreary coast,
An helpless lover's pining plaintive ghost;
Here, annual on the "sad" returning day,
While feathered choirs renew the melting lay;
May you, my fair, when you these strains shall see:
Just spare one sigh, one tear, to love and me;
Me, who in absence or in death, adore
Those Heavenly charms I must behold no more."

It is to be hoped that Valentine's Day will be well and happily observed. It has been too often desecrated and turned into an obnoxious day of license by the common herd, when it is, as was originally designed, really a day of merriment, and chaste interchange of love-sentiments, between the young of both sexes. Mankind is supposed to take lessons from the feathered tribes, for whose love and match making, the day has immemorially been assigned.

In regard to the flower-garden, one of the prettiest and most pleasant occupations during leisure moments this month, is the study of landscape gardening. Beds and borders may be traced out on paper, and colored in various ways to show the effect. Next study the color, height, and time of blooming, of what plants or seeds you intend to

sow or plant, and the result will ample compensate you for your trouble, and the time you so profitably expend. Begin sowing of hardy, half hardy, and tender annuals as the weeks advance, and the weather permitting. Pot off well-rooted calceolarias and other bedding out plants; stick cuttings of dahlies; sow climbers in heat, plant box edgings, daisy, thrift, camomile, pansies, herbaceous plants, and be sure to sow seeds of phlox, Drum-mundi and Salvia, &c. Attend to walks and borders.

Look well to your poultry if you would have an abundance of eggs for Lent. See that the houses are clean, neat and plenty of short soft grass, leaves or straw are in the nests; the floor well littered or covered with dry earth, or sifted coal ashes and plaster or slacked lime, intermixed. Have a full supply always of pure water and food—grain on hand—that they can get either as they may want it. To the water sometimes add a little lime and sulphur, and in the food cooked give pepper, red pepper and broken meats. Such a winter as we have had all poultry have suffered. They could not find grass roots, worms or even dry ground to dust themselves in. In such a spell of weather, they should have access at all times to corn, and lime and dry ashes. In addition to these, they should have a warm house and a warm meal at least once a day, made up of hot mush, hominy or boiled small grain with bran and well seasoned with pepper, some salt, and the water in which fresh meats or pork has been boiled. Beside this, they should be supplied plentifully, while the snow is on the ground or it is frozen, with butcher's offal either cooked or raw, but in either case well minced up.

If you desire a full supply of eggs, and have healthy poultry, and make them pay as a profitable investment, you must pursue some such practice and secure an improved breed of fowls. What is the sense, I would ask you, of keeping a large lot of hens, and wasting on them by injudicious management of food more than they will ever repay, and all the time actually buying eggs if you wish to make a pudding or a pancake, or,—that temper-assuaging—of the men,—light, hot muffin.

Could my lady friends have seen the last Poultry Exhibitions in Baltimore, I feel sure they would never rest until they had some specimens as pets from the coops of the several exhibitors. My friend Colton was certainly to be envied on that occasion. His larger breeds of fowls were gigantic, and in the families of small breeds, they were really exquisite. His Game Bantams were fit pets for American Queens, being superb in plumage, lovely

in proportion yet exquisite in diminutiveness and grace. The polite secretary Mr. Browne—Mr. Corchran, of St. Mary's Co., has superb specimens; besides a host of other gentlemen who I have not a personal acquaintance with.

There is no rural employment for ladies—young ladies especially, more worthy of their attention, and more profitable and more interesting than poultry and pigeon raising. Once begin it, and but for strangely unforeseen circumstances, no one will ever abandon it. It soon becomes a sort of passion almost as hard to be rid of, as I hear, is the habit of gambling or dancing.

Now from the henery, let me take you to the kitchen and just ask you to allow me to give a few rhymes suitable to the dishes most in vogue at this season.

“Grate Gruyer's cheese or macaroni;
Make the top crisp, but not too boney;
Roast pork, *sans* apple sauce, past doubt
Is Hamlet, with the Prince left out.
Kidneys a fine flavor gain,
By stewing them in good champagne.”

Some Things to Think About.

Now, Messrs. Editors: I would like to be a granger—and this is why: I am told they admit women to all the privileges of the Order; in fact they cannot have a grange without women; one of the qualifications is, they must cultivate *some* land; will you not admit that ladies cultivate land, thus: What lady is happy, without a pot of *earth* and a *plant* to nurse, in the window; and ivy vines creeping up in the parlor? Will you not propose me for membership, in some grange, with all these requisites to make me a good member? [Of course we will, if we be allowed to inspect the beautiful premises by gaslight.]

Appropos, of flower-pots, here is a little marriage notice, cut from an English paper:

Flower—Pott.—at Hammersmith, Frederick Flower, Esq., of Notting Hill, to Eliza Florinda, second daughter of J. Pott.

A Flower (of speech) he found—and wherefore not

Affection, home and beauty in a Pott,
She—paradox of floricultural clay!—

Stuck to the flower, but threw the Pott away.

The other day I wished to be the President of the “Society for prevention of cruelty to animals,” when I saw a poor horse tugging to pull a heavily loaded car of men, with legs almost broken in the effort; were I a man, and swearing would do any good, here was the place to do it; I noticed the humble driver had some compassion, and patted the poor animal and covered him with a warm blanket, while resting.

Allow me to call your attention to the following item, that, when you write of things wise, or otherwise, you may see the danger of using scientific terms too freely.

FLORA.

The agricultural editor of a Pittsburg paper told a man, a day or two since, that he always carried a large *solanum tuberosum* concealed upon his person. The next day this journalist was arrested and taken before a magistrate upon a charge of carrying deadly weapons upon his person. He denied the accusation and refused to permit them to search him. He was then thrown upon the floor, by two policemen, who said they knew he had a *solanum tuberosum* about him and a double-barreled one at that. The fight was a desperate one, and it lasted twenty minutes. By that time the editor's clothes were torn from him, and the officers discovered that his pockets contained nothing but a potato, four railroad passes, and a free ticket for the circus. It was at last explained to the alderman that the potato was the object with the hard name, and the alderman apologized for his conduct, and said he thought the *solanum* was some kind of a duplex elliptic infernal machine. In his next article the editor complained that *scientific* agriculture was not appreciated thoroughly in Pittsburg.

Catalogues, Trade Lists, &c.

VANDERBILT BROS, New York.—Field and Garden Seeds.

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.—Flower, Vegetable and Garden Seeds.

RINTING PRESS CO, New York.—Printers materials.

BEATY'S, New Jersey.—Pianos.

J. A. FOOTE, Indiana.—Tomato and other Seeds.

SUN ALMANAC, Baltimore.—We have received the fine and useful Almanac and Annual for 1877.

THOS. A. GALT & CO., Illinois.—Keystone Agricultural works.

J. S. & M. Peckham, New York.—Cultivator Teeth.

AUGUST ROLKER & SONS, New York.—Select Flower Seeds.

ELLWANGER & BARRY, Rochester N. Y.—Mount Hope Nurseries.

OAKLAND STUD OF PERCHERONS, from Dunham, Illinois.

SPEER & SONS, Penn.—Plows and Cultivators.

H. M. THOMSON & SONS, Wisconsin, Evergreens and Tree Seedlings,

VILMORIN, ANDRIEUX & Co., Paris, France.—Flowers. Fruits, Grain and Seeds.

WM. RENNIE, Canada.—Seeds and Plants.

J. J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.—Vegetable and Flower Seeds.

B. K. BLISS & SON, New York City.—Almanac and Seeds Catalogue.

HENRY A. DREER, Penn.—Vegetable, Flower & Grass Seeds.

GEO. C. BROWN—Choice, pure bred Poultry, Baltimore, Md.

CROSSMAN BROS, Rochester, N. Y.—Garden and Agricultural Seeds.

G. W. CHILDS.—Public Ledger Almanac, Philadelphia.

HOBSON, HURTADO & Co., New York.—Peruvian Guano.

R. H. ALLEN & Co., New York.—Seeds, Fertilizers and Cattle, Thoroughbreds.

GEORGIA Commissioner's Report on Agriculture.

WINCHESTER & PARTRIDGE, Wisconsin.—Whitewater Wagons.

D. M. FERRY, Michigan.—Flower and Field Seeds and Plants.

BUSINES NOTICES.

Among the New Advertisers in our Magazine this month doing business in Baltimore and elsewhere, which the public may consult to their advantage, are the following:

R. J. Baker.

Baltimore White Lead Co.

Bevan & Sons.

John T. Broderick.

Samuel Elder & Co.

Chas. W. Hamill & Co.

Linton & Co.

P. H. Morgan.

Piedmont Guano Co.

Stratton & Co.

S. Stabler, jr. & Co.

Smith & Curlett.

A. E. Warner.

P. Zell & Sons.

Charles E. Easter.

The Christian Union.

Wm. Parry—Pomona Nursery.

W. Ficklin—Belmont Stock Farms.

W. H. Chidester—Agents Wanted.

Ellwanger & Barry—Trees.

Bostwick & Co.—Christ in the Temple.

National Art. Co.

R. S. Johnson—Osage Orange Hedge.

Kansas Farmer.

Kearney Chemical Works—Pest Poison.

H. A. Dreer—Seeds.

Wallace Fisk—Planters.

C. L. Rounds—Wheelbarrows.

Dry Goods.

HAMILTON EASTER & SONS,
Importers, Jobbers and Retailers of
DRY GOODS.
199, 201, 203 & 205 Baltimore St.,
Baltimore,

Invite the attention of parties to their splendid stock of Goods at Retail, on their first floor, embracing—

Goods for Men's and Boys' Wear, Ladies Dress Goods, Mourning Goods, Shawls, Cloaks, Sacques, Jackets, Linen Goods, Blankets, Quilts, Lace Curtains, Table Damasks, Napkins, Towels and House-keeping Goods generally.

Black and Colored Silks, Hosiery, Gloves, Laces, Handkerchiefs, Domestic Cottons and Domestic Goods of all kinds.

All goods marked in PLAIN FIGURES. All purchasers pay the same price. No goods sold except such as we believe will give satisfaction and prove worth the price paid.

Having every advantage in buying goods, we are enabled to sell at the Lowest Prices.

Galipca, which has been added lately to our list of Medicines, has proved itself to be a most excellent restorative in all wasting diseases. It is a certain cure for NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS and DEBILITY, it can be had in a pure form in



BITTERS.

MANUFACTURER'S DEPOT,
13 CAMDEN ST., Baltimore, Md.

A Valuable Acquisition to Maryland Stock.

Mr. John Merryman has lately added to the Hayfields herd, imported Hereford bull, "Compton Lad," the winner of seventy-four first prizes, twelve of which were taken in competition with all breeds of Cattle, including Short Horns.

PREMIUM CHESTER WHITES,

Improved Berkshire, small Yorkshire Pigs, Jersey and Ayrshire calves, Cotswold and Southdown sheep, Scotch, Skye, Setters, Newfoundland, and Scotch (Colley) Shepherd Pups, 12 varieties Poultry and pigeons, all of the choicest and finest imported strains, bred and for sale at reasonable prices by

FRANCIS MORRIS,

Morton, Delaware Co., Penna.

Delivered on board Southern steamers at Philadelphia Free.



My annual Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1877 will be ready by January, and sent free to all who apply. Customers of last season need not write for it. I offer one of the largest collections of vegetable seed ever sent out by any seed house in America, a large portion of which were grown on my six seed farms. Printed directions for circulation on every package. All seed sold from my establishment warranted to be both fresh and true to name; so far, that should it prove otherwise I will refill the order gratis. As the original introducer of the Hubbard and Marblehead Squashes, the Marblehead Cabbages, and a score of other new vegetables, I invite the patronage of all who are anxious to have their seed fresh, true, and of the very best strain. New Vegetables a speciality.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

THREE NUMBERS OF THE American Bee Journal

on trial, for 10 cts. to pay postage.

THOS. G. NEWMAN, 184 Clark Street, Chicago.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$1 free. STINSON & Co., PORTLAND, Maine.

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

ARITHMETIC MADE EASY

By Ropp's Commercial Calculator. A new pocket manual that must prove of incalculable benefit to Farmers, Mechanics and Business Men. It is so simple and practical as to make the most illiterate in figures, his own accountant instantly, and so rapid and original as to startle the most scholarly. The most complete and comprehensive Calculator ever published, is accompanied by a silicate slate, memorandum and pocket book. Prices. Fine Cloth, \$1.00; Morocco, \$1.50; Russia, \$2.00. Sent to any address. Circulars free. Agents wanted. C. ROPP, Jr., Bloomington, Ill.

A MAN OF A THOUSAND!

Having discovered, in a manner, which might be considered almost providential, a positive cure for Consumption, and all Lung Complaints, I feel it my duty to make it known in a practical manner by furnishing a sample bottle, free of charge, to all sufferers, my only hope of remuneration being that the medicine will perform all I claim for it. The ingredients are of the choicest herbarial products and perfectly safe; sent by Express. Address at once,

Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN,

21 Grand Street Jersey City, N. J.

4 TON HAY SCALES

Platform 14x8, Freight prepaid, Address
JONES OF BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

\$30

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

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HARD
TIMES
PLAN.

Best and Cheapest paint in the world. Retailed AT WHOLESALE PRICES. "Ready Mixed." Full directions. Apply yourself and save cost of application. Sample Cards free.

G. W. ROSE, 5 Beekman St., N. Y. Box 5,740.

WESTERN FARMS.

Parties desiring to purchase Farms in any of the Western States, either improved or unimproved, are requested to write to

MASON, MILLS & CO.

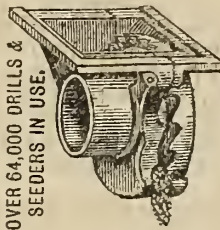
REAL ESTATE DEALERS AND BROKERS,
145 South Clark Street, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
for descriptive catalogue and price lists, which will be mailed free upon application.

7,000 Sold in 1875.

NEW FORCE FEED

FOR

Buckeye Grain Drill.



Will sow any desired quantity WITHOUT CHANGE OF GEAR. Will sow Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, Beans, Peas, Corn, Flaxseed, &c. Just What You Want. It beats any Force Feed ever made. Send for a circular, or ask your dealer to show you the Buckeye.

P. P. MAST & CO., Springfield, O.

The Baltimore Herald,
Is Published Monthly,

And sent post-paid to Subscribers
FOR

50 Cts. a Year.

Some fifteen to twenty distinguished contributors write for the HERALD, thus making it a choice FAMILY PAPER for a mere nominal price.

ADDRESS

BALTIMORE HERALD,

BALTIMORE, MD.

FOR SALE

An Alderney Cow, 3 years old, solid French grey, black points, No. 3,664, Dam, Leah of St Mary; Sire, Duke Philip, No. 843, Herd Register; Heifer Calf same marks 3 months old.

Address WM. J. VANNORT,

Brood Neck, Kent County, Maryland.

The Toll-Gate! Prize Picture send free! An ingenious gem! 50 objects to find Address, with stamp, E. C. ABBEY, Buffalo, N. Y. June-ly

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY, F. K. PHENIX, Bloomington, Ill. Price list free. 4 Catalogues, 25 cts.



THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE 19th CENTURY.

Wind, an untiring servant, that labors day and night, without food, fuel, rest, attention, wages, or instructions.



STOVER Automatic Wind Engine, for Pumping Water, Grinding Grain, &c.

A perfect self-regulating machine, taking care of itself in storms, as a thing of life. Is very compact and strong, with solid wheel, heavy castings, and anti-friction rotary balls, enabling the Mill to get full benefit of the slightest changing of the breeze. No light levers, wires, hinges, or springs used, is built on a strong self-bracing patented Tower, without any mortices and whose tips and base are wider than their place of crossing. [See cut.] Has taken premiums at many State fairs. Several hundreds are in use, in the Eastern,

Middle and Southern States, where lately introduced and over four thousand West Every mill fully warranted. Send for Complete catalogue and Price list.

Stover Wind Engine Co.,

GREENCASTLE,

Franklin Co, Pa.

J. M. STOVER. }
E. B. WINGER. }

Send for
Descriptive Catalogue of
RELIABLE SEEDS
Vegetable and Flower

containing 192
pages on
SEEDS
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mailed free.

H. A. DREER,

SEEDSMAN AND FLORIST,
PHILADA.

The Green House,

West Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md.

J. & B. L. WAGNER,

PROPRIETORS.

This RESTAURANT is the oldest and most extensive in its accommodations of any in the city.

The BAR is filled with the finest of all kinds of LIQUORS The TABLES are covered with the best substantial food the markets afford, besides, at the earliest moment they can be procured in the different seasons, every variety of delicacy that land and water furnish, in

BIRDS, GAME, FISH, FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

Prices moderate. The crowds, which lunch and dine daily, attest public approbation of the superior management of the house.

It is a convenient place for travellers, who stop only a few hours or a day in the city, to get their meals. It is the popular resort of country gentlemen from the counties particularly from Southern Maryland, being convenient to Railroads and Steamboats, and in the midst of the business portion of the city.

The Proprietors will be grateful for the continuance of the extensive patronage they now enjoy, and will do their best to give entire satisfaction to all visitors.

Jan-ly.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

Invite the attention of all in want of

Men's and Boys'


CLOTHING!

to their immense stock of NEW

FALL & WINTER WEAR!

We have spared no pains in the manufacture of the above goods; excelling even our usual high standard; and claim, without exaggeration, the finest selection of goods in our line ever on sale in Baltimore.

One entire floor devoted to our Boys' Department, containing suits of all qualities, from two and a-half years upwards.

 Goods exchanged or money refunded on all purchases not satisfactory.

ROGERS, PEET & CO. ONE PRICE CLOTHIERS,

184 W. BALTIMORE STREET,

Opposite Light Street.]

BALTIMORE, MD.

Remember Number and Place.

Branch of 487 Broadway, New York.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS! FIRE AND WATER-PROOF ROOFING.

Can be safely used in place of Tin, Slate, &c. Can be placed over old shingles making a handsome roof, both Water and Fire-Proof. The roofing is made in sheets 32 inches in breadth, 15 feet in length, 40 feet to the sheet. Will be sent to any part of the country, DELIVERED TO BOATS OR CARS, at 5 Cents a foot, \$2 a Sheet, with Cement for Laps, &c.

Instructions, so any person can do the work as well as the most skilled workmen.

Estimates made and contracts taken for all kinds of METAL ROOFING. For full information, send for circulars:

P. H. MORGAN,
130 South Ann Street, Baltimore.

A NEW YEAR'S GIFT TO SUBSCRIBERS

A \$5 NEW YEAR'S GIFT GIVEN AWAY!

To Every Subscriber of This Paper!

Consisting of the beautiful and valuable Steel Engraving, entitled

"CHRIST IN THE TEMPLE!"

In an American edition, issued by W. W. Bostwick & Co., Publishers, 177 and 179 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, O., and furnished to every

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The retail price of the English edition of this Engraving is \$12.00 PER COPY.

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IN VALUABLE \$300,000 OIL PAINTINGS And STEEL ENGRAVINGS Distributed Only Among Our Regular Patrons, Free of Cost!

Therefore, if you have, at any time during the year 1876, secured a Premium from the National Art Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, this Notice is of direct pecuniary interest to you. If you have not been a patron of this Company during that time, you are not entitled to a share in this Grand Premium Distribution of valuable Oil Paintings. More than Two Millions Engravings and Chromos were sent out by the National Art Company during the last twelve months, and naturally on a business so vast, a large aggregate profit was made. The National Art Co. feels deeply grateful to the newspaper reading public for its splendid patronage—a patronage that has made our business the grandest triumph in the art publishing line that the world has ever witnessed.

Now, therefore, on our own behalf, we beg leave to offer all our patrons an opportunity to participate in the grandest Gift Distribution ever inaugurated—a distribution that will give all a superb Steel Engraving free of any cost but the necessary charges for postage and packing, and to a very large number a series of magnificent Oil Paintings, many of which are masterpieces, and none of which will find their superiors in any ordinary collection of art treasures. The majority of these Oil Paintings are such as we have, in the course of our business, accumulated, to serve as originals for the reproduction of our Engravings and Chromos. They cost all prices, from \$50 to \$2,000 each, and range in size from 15x20 inches to 4x8 feet. They are, as will be readily conceded, when the nature of our business is considered, only the best that could be secured, some of them being the product of the most celebrated foreign and American painters. They have answered our purpose, and we are forced to replace them with others for future works; and we now propose to distribute those already in our possession among our patrons, without favor or prejudice, absolutely without any charge.

They will be given away unreservedly, in the following manner: We have just completed the finest Steel Engraving that we have ever issued. It is entitled

The Vintage Festival,

And portrays a most delightful scene, wherein a lovely maiden is the central figure, whose beautiful face and form are depicted in the highest order of art. Following her lead to the festival grounds is a large number of people, all gaily attired, in the front of whom is a band of musicians, composed of beautiful maidens and youths. The surroundings embrace a hall, the walls of which are decorated with splendid paintings and statuary, and scattered profusely on the floor are rich specimens of carvings, pedestals, vases, etc. There are forty-five prominent figures in this superb work, and a vast multitude that can be seen in the distance through an open archway. It is by all odds the richest, largest, and most valuable work we have ever issued, and can not be procured at retail from us, or from any dealer, for less than \$20 per copy. In order that no one who sends us his name shall go unrewarded for his trouble, we will present this magnificent work to every one of our patrons who will apply for it, only asking that the small charge of 25 cents be sent with the order to defray the cost of postage, wrapping, and tubing. With every one hundredth Engraving

thus sent to our patrons, regardless of to whom it may be, we will send one of our Oil Paintings free of any charge or cost, making it an unconditional Present from the National Art Co. If the Engraving is not desired, the 25c. need not be sent with the name.

Remember, one Oil Painting is given away with every hundredth name received by us. In nearly every community there are more than a hundred of our patrons, and if they will club together and send in a hundred names in one letter, one of them will get an Oil Painting without fail; or if one of our patrons will order one hundred Engravings for distribution among others, we will guarantee one Oil Painting in the lot, worth at least \$50, and probably much more. Our business has been so vast that we could keep no record of the names and addresses of our patrons, hence we are obliged to ask in this public notice that they will make themselves known. Remember, no one is entitled to receive either the Engraving or Oil Painting who has not heretofore been a patron of our house. Hence, we require that every letter shall contain the following Patron's Certificate; and it is earnestly hoped that no one will be unprincipled enough to claim that he has been a patron who has not, as we are obliged to depend on the good faith of the public to protect us from imposition.

Cut out the following Patron's Certificate, and write your name and post-office address, together with your express office plainly, and send the same to us, and, if the Engraving is desired, enclose in your letter with the "Certificate" 25c. to defray actual cost of postage, tubing and packing. We will send you by return mail the Engraving, safely packed, and if you are entitled to it, a splendid Oil Painting, free of any further cost.

PATRON'S CERTIFICATE. To the National Art Co.:—This is year 1876, received from your house one or more of your Premiums, and am entitled, in consideration thereof, to one of your Steel Engravings entitled The Vintage Festival, and also to share in your Grand Premium Distribution of Valuable Oil Paintings. I enclose 25 cents to pay cost of tubing, wrapping, and postage on the Engraving.

On receipt of this Certificate, the National Art Co. hereby agrees to place the sender on a fair and equitable basis with all other applicants in the distribution of its collection of Valuable Oil Paintings, free of charge, and to send by return mail, for the 25c. postal charges, a perfect copy of the Steel Engraving, size 20x36 inches, entitled The Vintage Festival.

[Signed] NATIONAL ART CO., 208 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Be very careful to send your letters to our address, and do not, under any circumstances, send money to any other firm advertising in imitation of us; for there are several irresponsible parties who have begun advertising, and have adopted names closely resembling ours, in the hope of diverting some of our mail to themselves through the carelessness of our correspondents. Be sure and address us as follows: NATIONAL ART CO., 208 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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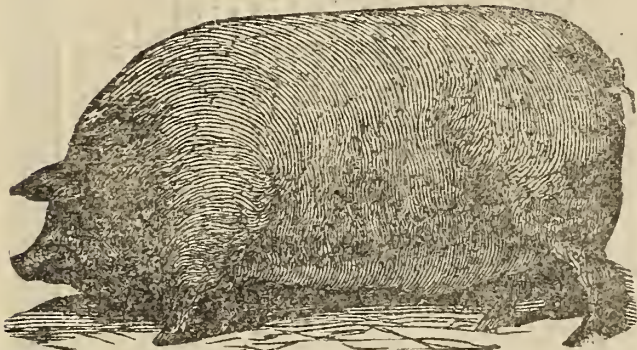
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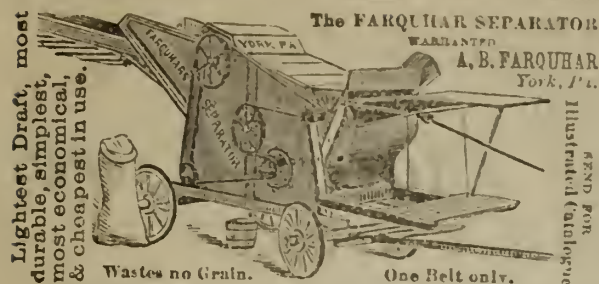
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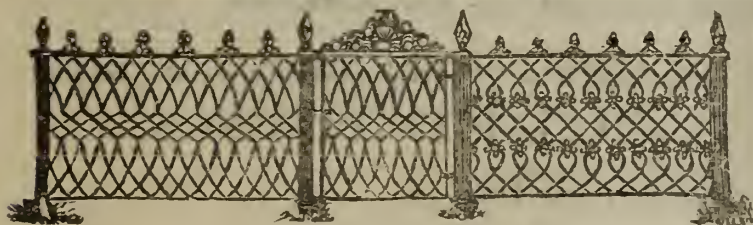
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AS PER ANALYSIS, containing in one ton of 2,000 pounds, say

34 pounds Ammonia,

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Also, LIME, MAGNESIA, and other valuable constituents in smaller quantities.—

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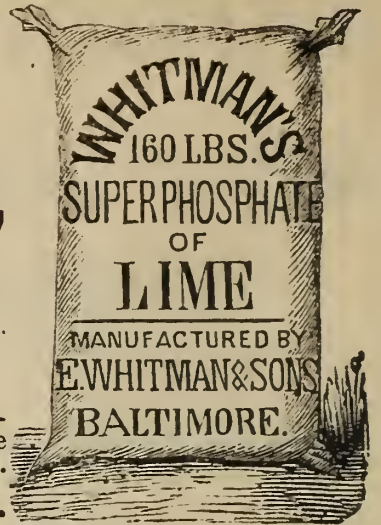
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SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,**
Manufactured only by E. WHITMAN & SONS,
IS THE
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Look at the Analysis, and compare it with other Phosphates in the Market.
SOLUBLE BONE PHOSPHATE—25 to 30 per cent.
AMMONIA, - - - - - 2 to 2 1-2 "
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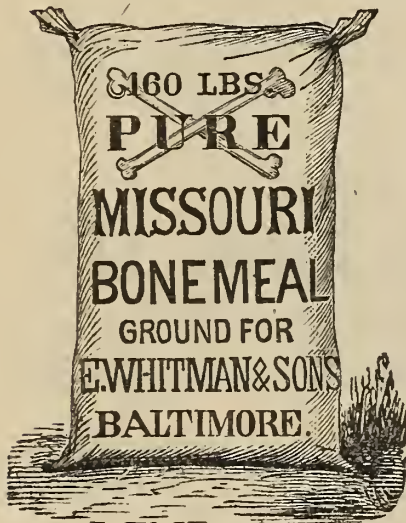
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Its Superior an Impossibility.



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SUPER PHOSPHATE,**
MANUFACTURED FOR FALL CROPS.

Ammonia $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; Potash 4 per cent.; Soluble Bone Phosphate 25 per cent.


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Bone Phosphate of Lime, 53.148 per cent.; Ammonia 3.69 per cent.;
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now available; also **MURIATE OF POTASH**, 80 per cent. and up-
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we offer a complete line of **PUREST MATERIALS**, and will furnish
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The get of Imp. "**GOLDEN FLEECE**," whose weight as a
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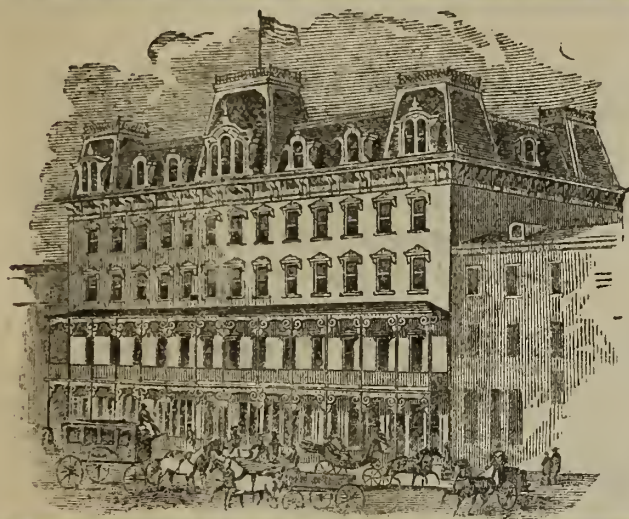
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use in white or any color de-
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Bred from the best Strains of Imported Stock.

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NURSERYMEN AND SEEDSMEN,
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A complete assortment of Standard and Dwarf FRUIT TREES, SHADE and ORNAMENTAL TREES, EVERGREENS, Hardy Ornamental and Climbing SHRUBS, GRAPES, SMALL FRUITS, HEDGE PLANTS, &c.

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CHOICE Thoroughbred ENGLISH, YORKSHIRE, BERKSHIRE, and ESSEX PIGS of the best importations, with full pedigree; also, POLAND-CHINAS, and the celebrated CHESTER WHITE SWINE. Pigs of all ages, and sows in pig at low prices. SOUTHDOWN and COTSWOLD SHEEP and LAMBS at reasonable prices. ALDERNEY, AYRSHIRE AND SHORT-HORN CATTLE. HIGH CLASS LAND AND WATER FOWLS of all choice varieties. Our poultry are imported and high prize birds of rare merit, and are bred on separate farms. FANCY PIGEONS AND THOROUGHbred DOGS. NEW DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR JUST OUT.

Elegant New Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue of Thoroughbred Live Stock, 1st prize Ayrshire, Poultry, and Pigeons, containing much valuable information, post paid, 20 cents. Illustrated with elegant cuts from life, of Sheep, Hogs and Poultry.

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6 Descriptive and Price Circulars mailed free. 6 Sample Packets Field Seeds for two 3 ct. stamps.

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Advertising rates, very low. Subscription, \$2.00 per annum, single copies 10 cts.

With an immense map, fine photographic views, of Florida scenery, and a complete history of "The land of Flowers;" the number for November 1, has (as the New York Daily GRAPHIC observes), "placed Florida 100 years ahead."

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Gives full information on all kinds of Farm-work, Drainage, Fertilizers, Rotation of Crops and Farm-Stock. Includes a most valuable and practical treatise on House-building, and book of Legal forms and Laws for farmers. *The most valuable farmer's book ever published.* For full description and terms, address
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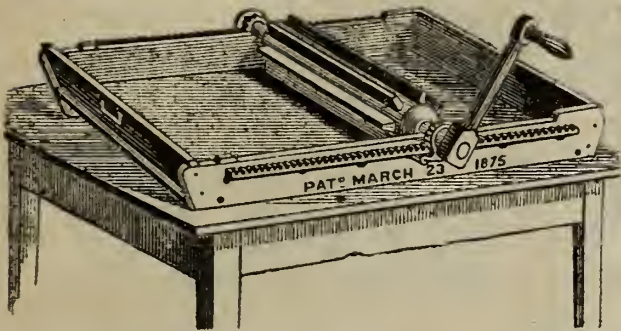
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Merchandise and Goods of every description bought at Lowest Cash Prices, and promptly forwarded as directed. Commissions only 5 per cent. on sums of \$2 and over; on sums under \$2. Ten Cents is charged on each purchase. Send for our circular of references, &c., before ordering. Our arrangements with business houses enable us to buy at much less than regular rates.

✍ Write to us at once.



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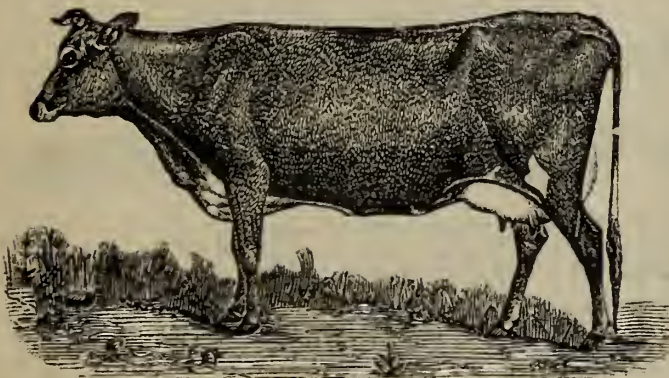
Works 30 lbs in less than Five Minutes.

Thoroughly working out the buttermilk and mixing
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15¾ lbs Butter in 7 Days.

JERSEY CATTLE,

HERD REGISTERED.

Butter Qualities and Fancy Colors

SPECIALTIES.

BERKSHIRES

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Most Noted Families.

SHEPHERD PUP,

Imported or from Imported Stock.

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LIGHT AND DARK BRAHMAS, (from best known trains,)

BLACK BREASTED RED GAMES, (*First Premium and Cup Birds*),

HOUDANS, Equal to any in U.S. WHITE CRESTED BLACK POLANDS, (*First Premium and Cup Birds*).

WHITE LEGHORNS, Smith & other Strains.

I am also breeding fine Bantams of the following varieties. GOLDEN SEBRIGHTS, BLACK AFRICANS, BROWN RED GAME, BLACK BREASTED RED GAME and DOMINIQUE BANTAMS. EGGS for sale in Season. Packed to HATCH. Fancy Pigeons in Variety. Lap-Eared or Madagascar and White Aurora Rabbits, Guinea Pigs, &c.

On 18 Coops Fowls entered by me, at late Maryland Show, my Birds won 23 Premiums, besides *Three Silver Goblets, Chromo and "Wright's Poultry Book."* Enclose stamp for Descriptive Circular. Imperial Egg Food and Parish Chemical Food for sale.

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TOBACCO SOAP,

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INDOW AWNINGS, MOSQUITO AND FLY NETS.

WALL PAPERS AND WINDOW SHADES of all grades and styles. Workmen sent to all parts of the country. Just received, a choice assortment of different styles.

VENITIAN BLINDS made and repaired.

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THOS. A. SYMINGTON.

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SYMINGTON BROS. & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

OIL VITRIOL

AND OTHER CHEMICALS.

Works on Locust Point, }
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Manufacturing Chemist,

MANUFACTURER OF

Acids, Chemicals & Fertilizing Materials.

Moro Phillips' Genuine Improved

SUPER PHOSPHATE.

THE BEST WHEAT, CORN, OATS AND COTTON PRODUCER in the MARKET.

Price \$46 Per Ton---2000 Pounds.

PURE PERUENE,

THE BEST FERTILIZER FOR TRUCKERS WE KNOW OF.

Price \$46 Per Ton---2,000 Pounds.

SOLUBLE BONE PHOSPHATE,

Prepared by Moro Phillips. Guaranteed very soluble.

Price \$30 per Ton.


SERRANA GUANO,

A NATURAL ORGANIC DEPOSIT, Containing Valuable Fertilizing Properties.

Price \$25 Per Ton.

For sale at Manufacturer's Depots : $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 110 \text{ S. DELAWARE AV., Philadelphia, Pa.} \\ 95 \text{ SOUTH STREET, Baltimore, Md.} \end{array} \right.$

And by Dealers in general throughout the country. Information furnished on application.

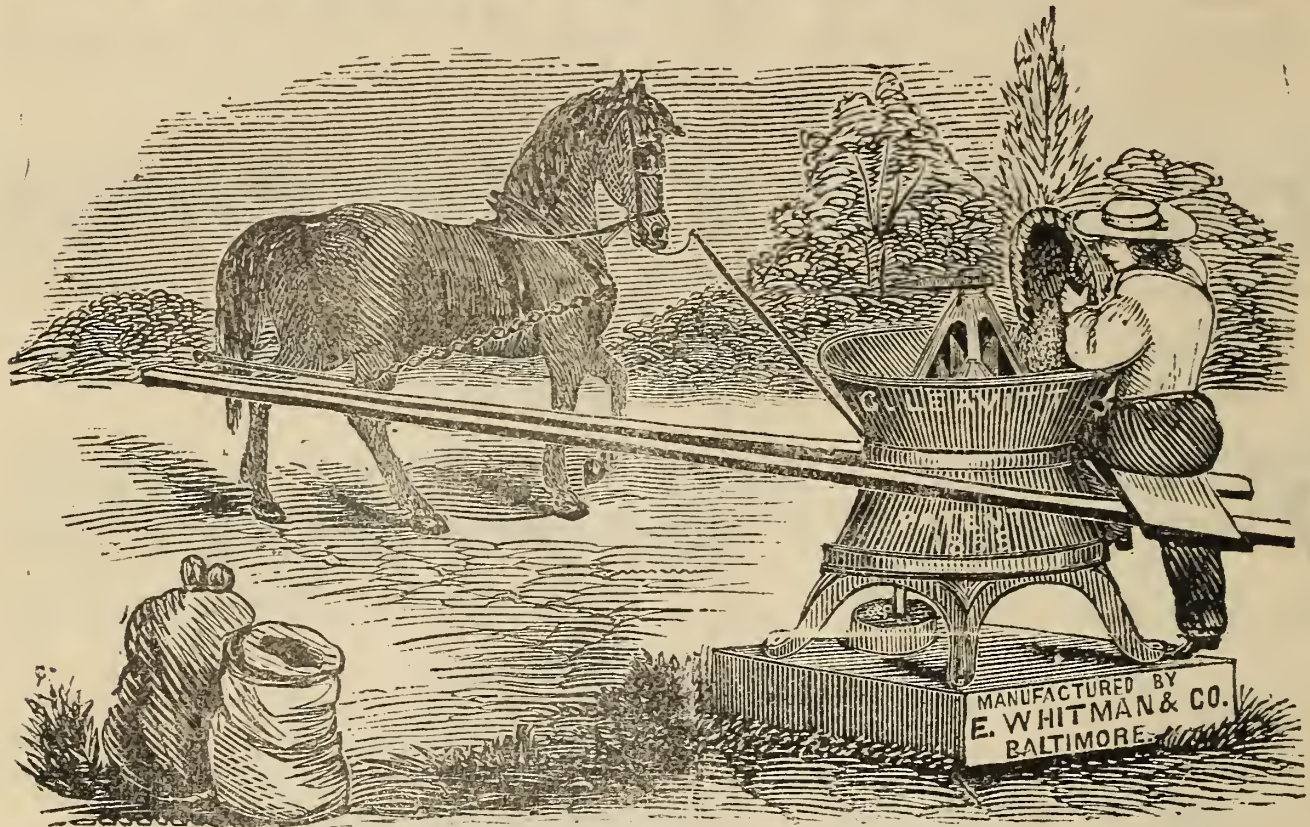
 Discount to Dealers and Large Purchasers.

MORO PHILLIPS,

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Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.

"YOUNG AMERICA" CORN AND COB MILL.



The Young America Corn and Cob Mill, which so far surpasses all others, has been improved and made stronger than ever, and is now in the field, carrying everything before it. We annex a list of the Premiums it has received over the Double Cylinder, Little Giant, Magic Mill, Star Mill, Maynard's Mill, and all others that have come into competition with it.

First Premium at New York State Fair.
" " " Ohio
" " " Michigan,

First Premium at N. Carolina State Fair.
" " " Nashville, Tenn., Fair.
" " " Ten County Fairs in Inda

PRICE \$50.

TRIAL OF CORN AND COB MILLS AT THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE FAIR.

The following Table shows the Time occupied by each of the Mills on Exhibition in Grinding half a bushel of Corn and Cobs.

YOUNG AMERICA,	2 minutes and 40 seconds.
LITTLE GIANT,	4 " 45 "
MAGIC MILL,	6 "
SINCLAIR & CO.'S MILLS,	2 trials, average time, 6 minutes, 58 seconds.

E. WHITMAN & SONS,

145 and 147 Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md.

THE MARYLAND FARMER.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., NOVEMBER 20th, 1876.

E. Whitman & Sons, Baltimore, Md.

Gents.—Your favor of the 18th, making inquiry of the results of my experience in use of your "Young America Corn & Cob Mill," has been received. I take pleasure in stating that the experiment has been entirely satisfactory, and I regard it as a valuable adjunct in providing for winter-feeding stock, and sold at a very reasonable price, for its merits.

Respectfully yours, JOHN S. BARBOUR.

RICHMOND, VA., NOVEMBER 1st, 1876.

E. Whitman & Sons.

Gentlemen:—Yours of 30th received. We have sold quite a number of your "Young America Corn & Cob Mills" during the past year, and they have all given entire satisfaction. We believe it is the best mill of the kind in the market.

Respectfully yours, H. M. SMITH & CO.

FREDERICK CITY, MD., NOVEMBER 20th, 1876.

E. Whitman & Sons.

Gentlemen:—In answer to your inquiry concerning the merits of the "Young America Corn & Cob mill," would say that in our experience we believe it is the best mill for farmers and stock feeders use, that is made. It is cheap, simple, durable, and does good and satisfactory work when the grain is in proper condition for grinding. It will crush the corn and cobs fine enough for feed in one operation, and also grind shell corn, rye, oats, barley, and screenings as good as any grist mill. It is the most economical machine a farmer can buy.

Yours, Respectfully, STEWART & PRICE.

HILLSBORO, LOUDOUN CO., VA., NOVEMBER 20th, 1876.

Messrs. E. Whitman & Sons.

Gentlemen:—I used one of the "Young America Corn & Cob Mills" last winter, and found it in every respect what it was recommended. Every farmer should have one, and I feel satisfied that the use of the mill one season would pay for it, not only in feeding stock, but in grinding corn for meal, which it will do admirably, also other small grains.

Very respectfully, T. E. HOUGH.

ELKIN, N. C. NOVEMBER 22nd, 1876.

E. Whitman & Sons.

Gentlemen:—The "Young America Corn & Cob Mill" bought of you a few months ago, for one of our firm, gives entire satisfaction. Does all you recommend, and more; find it also grinds rye well.

Please send us another for a customer, to Windsor, N. C., via York River Line, as soon as convenient. So soon as our great National affairs are favorably settled, and money matters become easier, we will want several more of these mills.

Yours truly, R. R. GWYN & CO.

CULPEPER CO., VA., NOVEMBER 19th, 1876.

Messrs. E. Whitman & Sons.

Gents.—Your postal received to-day. In regard to "Young America Corn & Cob Mill," allow me to say, it will make excellent meal, when the corn is dry. It has worked very satisfactory to me. As to crushing corn and grinding cob meal, that is, corn and cob together; it seems to me it accomplishes all that can be reasonably expected or desired, and has particularly excited the hostility of the millers around me, which may be considered a very fair proof of its merits. I have had 44 bushels cob meal ground in one short winter day by a Negro boy 10 or 12 years old, with one horse.

Yours, &c., WALTER C. PRESTON.

HIRNDON, GEORGIA, NOVEMBER 21st, 1876.

Messrs. E. Whitman & Sons.

Gents.—With the aid of one mule the "Young America Corn & Cob Mill" makes excellent hominy for the table, and turns out splendid feed for horses, hogs and cows. In a few hours I can grind enough to last my stock a week. I am well pleased with it and would cheerfully recommend their more general use.

Very respectfully, A. P. WIGGINS.

ILCHESTER, MD., NOVEMBER 4th, 1876.

Messrs. E. Whitman & Sons.

Gents.—The "Young America Corn & Cob Mill" will grind from six to ten bushels an hour according to the power you have and the fineness of the corn. It will save a great deal of corn in feeding horses; and as for cattle, it has no equal. Cattle improve much faster, and never get stalled if fed with a little care.

Respectfully, G. HOWARD WHITE.

HANOVER, January 6, 1876.

GENTS.—In reply to yours of the 5th instant, I would say that I have ground eighteen bushels of corn and cob with the Young America Mill in one hour, and can do it with ease, providing the corn is dry, and make it fine enough for any feeding purposes. The majority of our farmers grind shelled corn with the mill, and also grind rye for horse chop, and corn for meal, but what quantity per hour I cannot say. Yours, truly, WM. J. YOUNG.

THE MARYLAND FARMER.

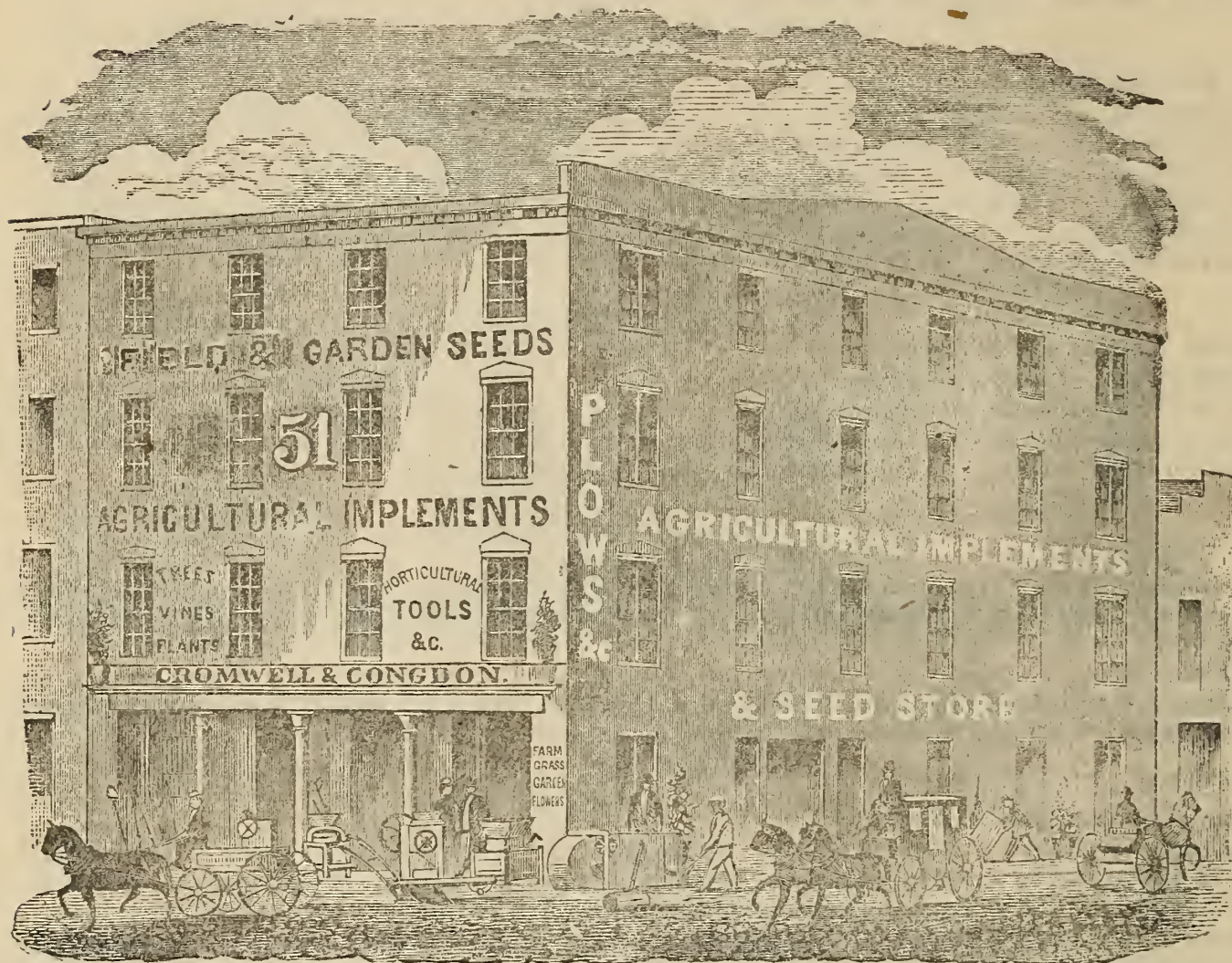
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SEED DEPARTMENT, to which we give our special attention, growing and importing our own Seed, we are prepared to fill orders in large or small quantities for **VEGETABLE FLOWER, HERB and GRASS SEEDS and SEED GRAIN.** As we thoroughly test the different varieties, both as to their quality and freshness, before sending out, we are able to guarantee that their will be no disappointment to those who favor us with their orders. *Orders by mail promptly attended to.*

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Situated One Mile South of Baltimore, we are prepared to supply

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In quantities to suit. Our stock of

Peach, Apple, Pear, Plum and Cherry Trees, for Fall and Spring Planting,

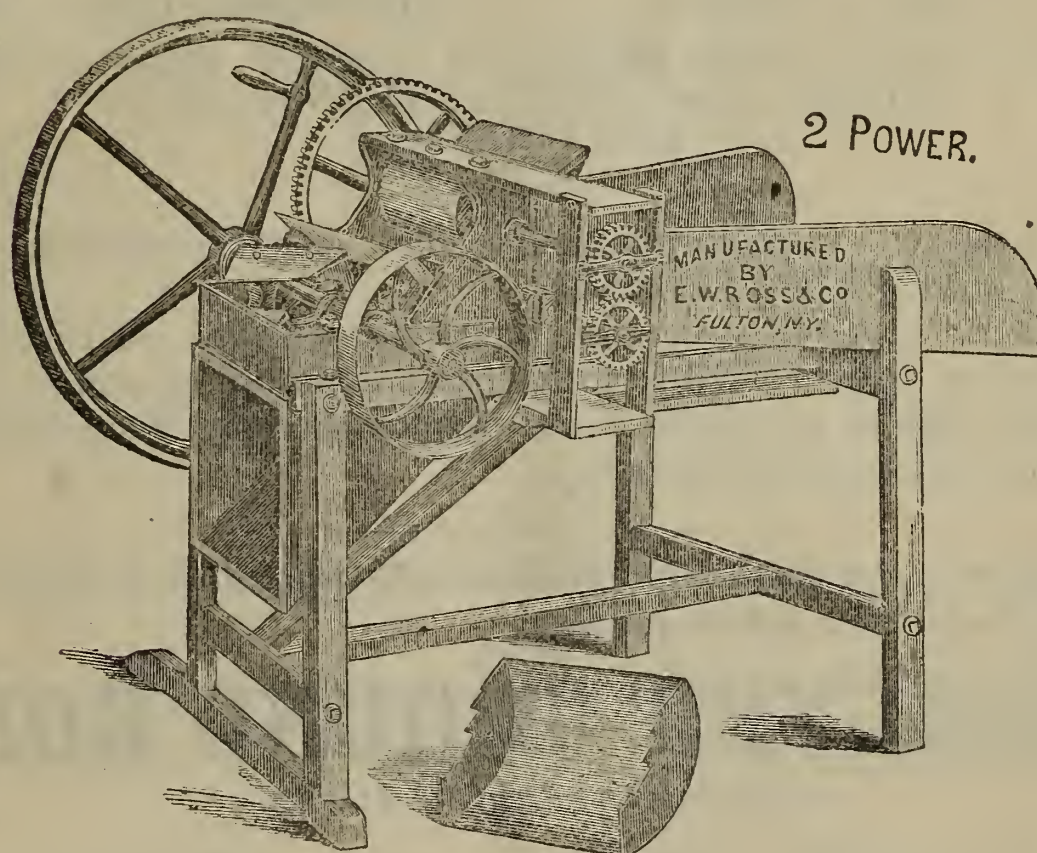
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The Only Perfect Machines
FOR CUTTING HAY, STRAW, STALKS,
AND ALL KINDS OF FODDER.



We make Six Sizes, with capacity from 500 lbs. to 3 tons per hour.

The CUMING'S CUTTERS are fifteen years ahead of all other makes. Fifteen years ago they were what other cutters are now, that is, geared cutters. The Cuming's are not geared, receiving the power direct upon the knives.

The No. 1 has three knives, all other sizes four.

The machines are made from the choicest material and perfectly finished, and are well known in the North and West, and can now be had in all the principal cities and towns of Pennsylvania, Maryland and the South. Send for circulars to

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OIL VITRIOL.

SALT CAKE, (Sulph. Soda),

NITRATE SODA,

KAINITE, (Sulph. Potash),

Chlorcalium, (Mur. Potash.)

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ORDERS AND FORMULAS FURNISHED BY
OUR FRIENDS.

To those who want to manipulate their own Phosphates, we offer
a full line of PURE MATERIALS.

Having completed extensive improvements and additions to our
Works, giving us increased facilities, we are now prepared to execute
orders with greater promptness, and deliver goods in much better me-
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*We offer to the Trade the following Goods, all of which are ab-
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DISSOLVED GROUND BONE,

Containing 3 per cent. of Ammonia.

Dissolved South American Bone Ash.

DISSOLVED SOUTH CAROLINA PHOSPHATE.

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WORKS,
FOOT OF LEADENHALL ST.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE MARKETS--FEB. 1.

This Market Report is carefully made up every month, and farmers may rely upon its correctness.

Cotton.—The demand is good; prices, 11 @ 12 cts.

Bark.—The market steady and unchanged. We quote No. 1 at \$25; No. 2 at \$12a20 per ton, free on board.

Beans and Peas.—The market is dull and easier. We quote—

New York medium choice.....	\$2 00a2 25
New York Prime.....	\$2 00a2 50
Country Beans.....	1 00a1 40

Beeswax.—Receipts light, and prices steady; in fair demand. We quote at 20a30 cents.

Broom Corn.—The market; prices lower. We quote good to choice medium green 5½a7 cents; common red tipped, 6 cents per pound.

Butter—

	Ex. Fine	Choice.	Prime.
New York State.....	18a20	28a29	30a35
North Western Roll.....	18a19	25a27	20a23
Western Reserve do.....	25a72	21a22	18a20
Western packed.....	23a24	20a22	18a20
Near by Receipts.....	15a19	19a23	17a22

Cheese—

New York State Choice.....	14 a15
do. do. Good to prime.....	12 a13
Western Fine.....	14 a15
do. Good to prime.....	11 a12

Dried Fruits—DOMESTIC—

Apples, sliced.....	8 a10
do. quarters.....	7 a9
Peaches, peeled.....	12 a16
do. unpeeled quarters.....	8 a10
do. halves.....	8 a10

Feathers.—We quote 60 cents for Western Live Geese, 50a55 cents for good do., and 25a45 cents for common to fair per lb.

GRAINS.**CORN.**

Southern White.....	52a56
do. Yellow.....	53a57

WHEAT.

Western No. 1 Amber.....	\$1 46 a1 50
do. No. 2 do.....	1 29 a 30
do. Mixed do.....	a
do. No. 1 Red.....	1 40 a1 44
do. No. 2 do.....	95 a1 15
Pennsylvania Red.....	1 30 a1 39
Maryland Red.....	1 40 a1 45
do. Amber.....	1 50 a1 53
do. White.....	1 45 a1 50

OATS.

Southern good to prime.....	35a38
-----------------------------	-------

RYE.

Good to prime.....	70a71
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Hay and Straw—

Hay—O'Neil Co. Timothy.....	\$18 00a19 00
do. Penn. and New York.....	16 00a18 00
do. Mixed.....	13 00a14 00
do. Clover.....	13 00a14 00
Straw—Wheat.....	10 00a11 00
do. Oat.....	12 00a13 00
do. Rye.....	16 00a17 00

Hides.—Market fair; quotations as follows: Association Steers, selected middle and overweights, 9a11 cents; Cows and light Steers, 10 cents.

Mill Feed—

Western Bran, per ton.....	\$14 00a16 00
do. Shipstuff, per ton.....	13 00a14 00

Onions.—Eastern \$1.75a2.25 for round lots; Western \$1.25a2.00 per bbl.

Potatoes—

Early Rose, per bushel.....	a
do. per bbl.....	\$5 50a4 00
Peerless, per bus.....	1 30a1 50
do. per bbl.....	3 50a1 50
Peach Blow, per bus.....	1 35a1 50
do. per bbl.....	3 00a3 50
Sweet Potatoes per bbl.....	2 50a2 90

Eggs—

Fresh Western.....	33a35
Near by receipts.....	34a36
Pickled.....	a
Fresh Southern.....	13a14

Poultry and Game—

Live Turkeys, undrawn.....	15 a26
Chickens per dozen.....	2 00a1 00
Ducks " ".....	4 00a5 50
Geese.....	8 a10

(Drawn 1a3 cents higher, as to quality.)

LIVE STOCK.**BEEF CATTLE.**

That rated first quality.....	5 a6 cents
Medium or fair quality.....	4½a5 do.
Most sales are from.....	4½a5½ do.

Hogs.—\$9 a10, latter for a few extra heavy Hogs.

Sheep.—We quote at 4½a7½ cents per lb., gross.

Seeds.—Clover scarce and in demand.

Clover Alsike.....	7 b 60c
do Lucerne best.....	60c
do Red, Choice.....	14a15
do White.....	60c
Flaxseed.....	7 bush. 1.40a1 50
Grass Red Top.....	7 bush. 1.00a1 50
do Orchard.....	3.00a3.25
do Italian Rye.....	3.50
do Hungarian.....	1.50a1.75
do Timothy 45 lb.....	2.00a2.10
do Kentucky Blue.....	1.50a1.75
do Extra Clean.....	1.75a2.00
do Fine mixed for lawns.....	1.00a1.50

Tobacco LEAF—

Maryland- Frosted.....	\$3 00a 4 00
do. sound common.....	4 00a7 50
do. good do.....	7 00a7 50
do. middling.....	9 00a12 00
do. good to fine red.....	12 00a20 00
do. fancy.....	12 00a17 00
do. upper country.....	7 50a25 00
do. ground leaves, new.....	2 00a 9 00
Virginia—common and good lugs.....	8 50a10 50
do. common to medium leaf.....	9 00a13 00
do. fair to good.....	13 00a16 00
do. selections.....	6 00a20 00
do. stems, common to fine.....	4 00a 7 00

Wool.—For Tub-washed, 35a40 cents; unwashed, 25a30 cents per lb.

Miscellaneous Produce—

Peas, black eye per bus.....	1 10 a1 20
Apples, New York, per bbl.....	2 50 a3 00
do. country do.....	2 00 a2 50
Sheep's Pelts, each.....	50 a1 00
Tallow, country, per lb.....	8½a 9
Soap, country, per lb.....	4 a 6

Sumac.—We quote American per ton, \$78.00a82.00; Sicily, 90a100.

Fertilizers.—Jobbing rates are here quoted. Contracts for large orders can be made at reduced figures. 2,000 lbs. to the ton.

Peruvian Guano.....	\$59 00a60 00
Turner's Excelsior.....	\$50 00
do Ammonia Sup. Phos.....	45 00
Soluble Pacific Guano.....	45 00
Rasin's & Co.'s Sol. S. Is. Guano.....	50 00
Excelsior Soluble Phosphate.....	50 00
do Cotton Fertilizer.....	50 00
John Bullock & Sons' Pure Ground Bone.....	42 00
J. M. Rhodes & Co.'s Ammoniated Phosphate.....	45 00
Popplein's Silicated Phosphate of Lime.....	50 00
Lorentz & Ritter's Star Tobacco Fertilizer.....	55 00
do do do Ammoniated.....	50 00
do do do Dissolved Bone.....	50 00
R. J. Baker & Co.'s Ground Bone.....	40 00a42 00
R. J. Baker & Co.'s Dissolved Raw Bone.....	45 00
Zell's Ammon. Bone Super Phos.....	45 00
Whitman's Phosphate.....	45 00
Missouri Bone Meal.....	43 00
Horner's Md. Super Phosphate.....	50 00
do Bone Dust.....	45 00
Dissolved Bones.....	45 00
Moro Phillips' Super Phosphate of Lime.....	48 00
Plaster.....	per bbl. 1 75
Orchilla Guan A. per ton.....	30 00
South Sea Guano.....	50 00
Slingluff & Coa Dissolved Raw Bone.....	45 00
Slingluff & Co's Dissolved Bone Ash.....	40 00a42 00
Whitman's Potato Phosphate.....	45 00
do Dissolved Missouri Bone.....	45 00
do do Bone Ash.....	43 00

E. STABLER, JR. & CO.

"SUN BUILDING," SOUTH STREET.

Shippers and General Dealers in ANTHRACITE and GEORGES' CREEK

Coal delivered
the City of Balti-
or Car load to any
in this or other
attention paid to
and MANUFACTU-
We name Lehigh

COAL.

in any quantity in
more, or by Cargo
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Coal for FOUNDRY
RING purposes.

Baltimore Vein,
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&c., &c.

Shipping Wharves, Havre de Grace, Md., and Locust Point and Hughes' Quay.

Branch Office, Cor. Eutaw & Madison Sts., connected with Central Office by Telegraph.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

**HAND and MACHINE MADE
FLOWER POTS.**

Pots for Propagating Cotton Plants for early Planting, Pots for forcing into, also Turpentine Pots. We have always on hand a large assortment of Flower Pots. Having improved facilities for the manufacture of the same, and giving the same our entire attention, we are enabled to supply the market with an article which for neatness, durability and cheapness we defy competition.

These Pots can be safely shipped to any part of the country.

LINTON & CO.,
LEXINGTON & PINE STREETS, Baltimore, Md.

JOHN T. BRODERICK,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Cotton and Woolen Rags,

**BRAS, COPPER, LEAD, ZINC, PEWTER,
CAST AND WROUGHT SCRAP IRON.**

Prompt Cash on Receipt of Goods Consignments solicited.

Also manufacturer of PIG LEAD and SLAT SPELTER. SHEET IRON suitable for Blacksmiths and Farmers, always on hand GIVE ME A CALL.

Nos. 67 & 69 Greenmount Avenue.

OLIVER F. LANTZ.

JACOB F. LANTZ.

SAMUEL ELDER & CO.

FLOUR, GRAIN, PRODUCE AND

General Commission Merchants

AND DEALERS IN

Clover and Timothy Seeds, and Importers of Bolting Cloths,

32 NORTH HOWARD STREET,

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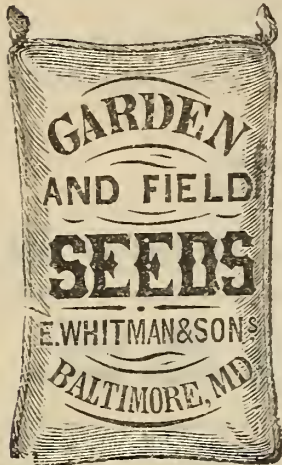
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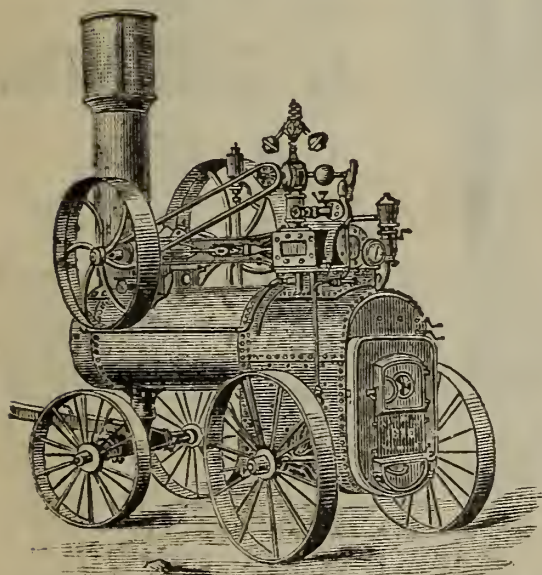
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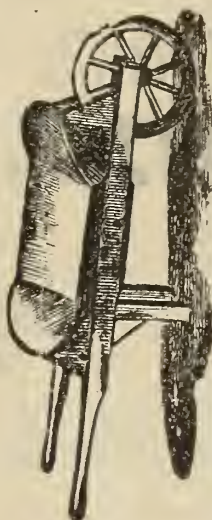
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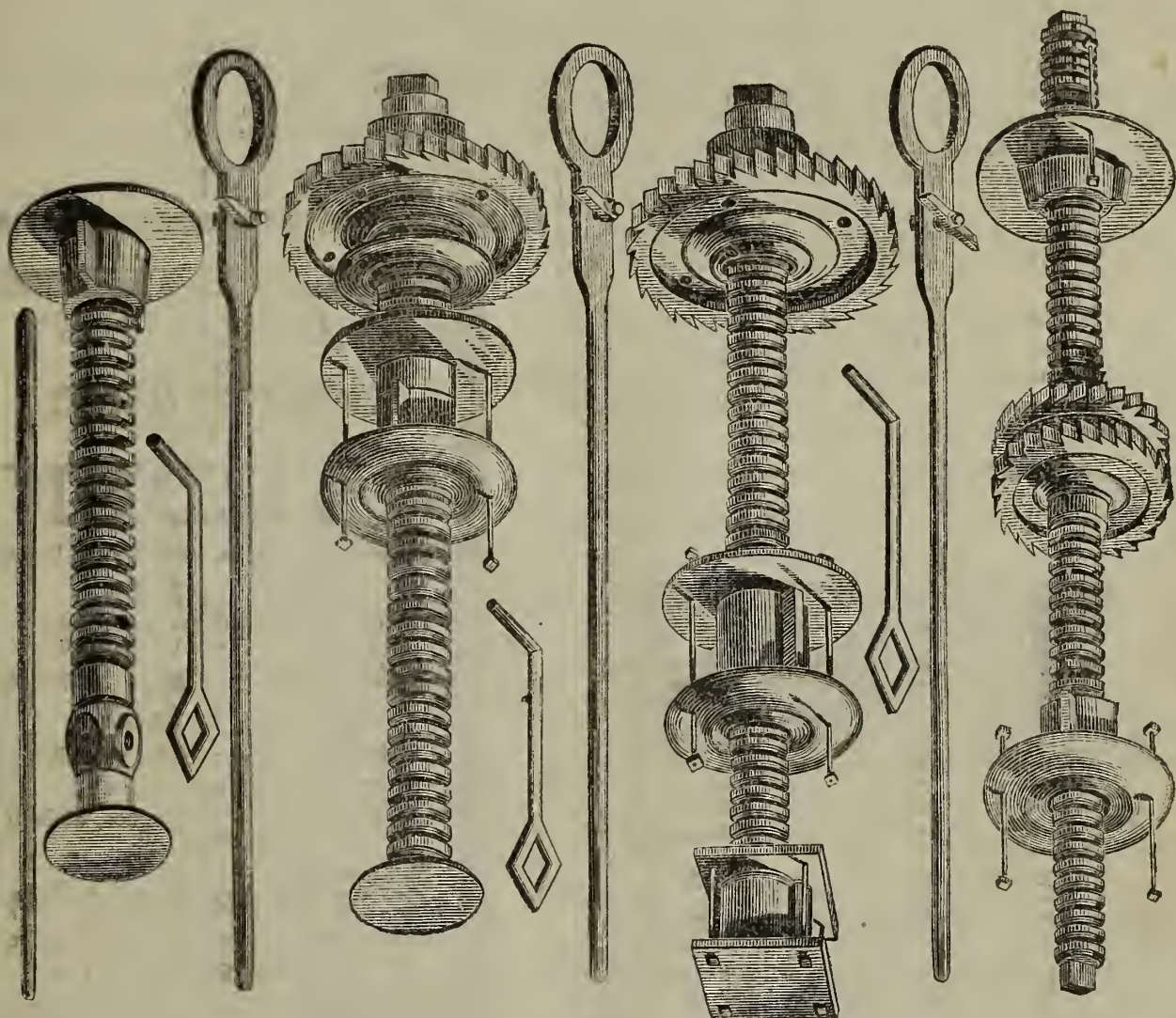
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